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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

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FRANCE.

Rejection of the Petitions for Dissolution—Conservatives in Control of the Assembly.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The sitting of the Assembly was resumed at 9 o'clock last night. Minister Dufaure addressed the House in favor of rejecting the petitions for dissolution. He spoke ironically of M. Gambetta, whose speeches, he said, were the cause of the present needless agitation. Speeches followed from members of all the parties. The debate was one of the most violent and exciting which has taken place in the Assembly, and lasted until 1 o'clock this morning, when the Chamber by a vote of 409 to 201 rejected the petitions, and passed to the order of the day.

President Thiers was not present during the debate, either in the afternoon or evening.

Before adjourning, the Assembly adopted a resolution directing that M. Dufaure's speech be placarded in all the communes of France. A similar resolution with regard to speeches of Radical Deputies was voted down.

Monarchists Rejoicing at the Course of Minister Dufaure.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The monarchist journals are greatly pleased with the stand taken by Minister Dufaure. The radical Press maintain a tone of indifference, and declare that they will continue the agitation for dissolution.

The Assembly or M. Thiers Must Yield—The Country Supports the President.

LONDON, Dec. 16—5 A. M.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says it is more than ever evident that the majority of the Assembly is in direct opposition to President Thiers. One or the other must yield. The country supports the President.

ITALY.

The Religious Corporations Bill—Abolition of the Jesuit Establishments Demanded.

ROME, Dec. 15.—The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, who have under consideration the Religious Corporations bill, at their sitting, yesterday, adopted a resolution declaring that the suppression of the Society of Jesus, including the chief establishment of the order in Rome, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the nation.

The announcement of this action was received by the Liberal Deputies with enthusiastic applause.

GERMANY.

The Army Bishop Nanczanowsky—Decision of the Disciplinary Court.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The Disciplinary Court, yesterday, decided that it was legally incompetent to try the case of Army Bishop Nanczanowsky, who was arraigned for inciting chaplains to disobey the orders of the Minister of War.

Prince Bismarck and the Prussian Upper House.

LONDON, Dec. 16—5 A. M.—A special dispatch from Berlin says Prince Bismarck is looking exceedingly well. He will, perhaps, remain at the head of the Prussian Cabinet if Ministers Selchon and Itzenplitz, who oppose the reconstruction of the Herrenhaus, resign.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of the Wife of Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Viscountess Beaconsfield, wife of Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, died at noon today.

LONDON, Dec. 16—5 A. M.—All the journals, this morning, express the warmest sympathy with Mr. Disraeli in his affliction.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Colombian Independence Day—The Guatemala's Missing Boat—Earthquake at Valparaiso—Peruvian Politics—Case of the Maria Luz.

PANAMA, Dec. 4.—The 28th of November, the anniversary of the independence of this isthmus, was observed with more than usual enthusiasm this year. The celebration commenced on the evening of the 27th, and continued till the morning of the 2d inst., during which time all business was interrupted. The business of the different steam-ship companies, and of the railroad, was much impeded for want of laborers, and merchants were put to great inconvenience in not being able either to receive or forward goods. The principal streets were given up to horse-racing and bull-fighting, and closed for all business purposes.

No news has yet been received here of the missing boat of the wrecked steam-ship Guatemala, and no hopes are entertained of its safety.

A circular on the subject of a confederation of the five Republics of Central America has been issued in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. The form of Government of the United States is proposed.

The coffee crop in Guatemala is expected to turn out well. Sales were made at $10 50, gold, per quintal, delivered in bulk on the hacienda.

The volcano of Santa Ana, in the north of Salvador, has lately become active, and damage to coffee plantations is apprehended.

The crop of indigo is large, and prices rule very low.

Juan L. Bucron, who has contracted for the construction of a railroad from the City of San Salvador to the port of La Libertad, has arrived at the capital with all the necessary materials for the undertaking. The work is to be commenced at the town of Santa Tecla, on the 8th of this month.

The Constitutional Convention adjourned on the 9th of November. The Legislature will meet on the 15th of next month.

CHILI.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 16.—A severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Valparaiso on the night of the 12th inst., but caused no serious damage.

The approaching elections throughout the Republic are anxiously awaited.

A bill has passed the Senate permitting the establishment of a new line of telegraph from Caldera to Lota, connecting with the intermediate ports. Rich gold mines have been discovered at Lebu, in the south of Chili. The small-pox continues in Valparaiso, and forty-one cases are reported in the hospital.

A new line of steamers, called the "Cosmos," is about to be established between Valparaiso and London, touching at the ports called at by the steamers of other companies. The first vessel of the line is now on her way out. This is the third line of steamers between Europe and the west coast, via the Straits of Magellan, that has been established within the past six months.

Work has been commenced on the railroad to connect the mines of Caracolas with the port of Mejillones, on the boundary between Chili and Bolivia.

PERU.

LIMA, Nov. 28.—Public attention is centred in the action of Congress. This body adjourned yesterday, but will be again convened in extraordinary session or or about the 9th of December next, with the special object of finally considering the projects of reform and consolidation to be submitted by the President of the Republic, only those proposed by his Excellency being considered in order. The matters of most importance to be laid before this body by Señor Prado, are those concerning the financial condition of the country, the laws to regulate the budget, the consolidation of the internal debt, toward providing a means of canceling the floating obligations of the exchequer, the new system to be introduced in the present tariff and the more grave question of the proposed Government monopoly of the exportation of nitrate. By judicious legislation on these points President Prado hopes that in a short time, the present embarrassed state of the Treasury may be remedied, and the finances of the country be placed on a more secure basis. The proposed Government monopoly on the exportation of nitrate has caused alarm in the nitrate districts, and a deputation has arrived at Lima from Iquique, to represent the injustice to the President, and have, it is said, offered a million soles a year in consideration of the monopoly being set aside.

The action of the Japanese authorities in the matter of the coolie ship Maria Luz has created great excitement and indignation in Peru. The iron clad Independencia will leave immediately for China and Japan, and the Corvette Union, now repairing in England, has been ordered to the same destination. The Minister of Peru at the Courts of Yeddo and Pekin has been forwarded ample instructions on the points in question.

Small-pox is on the increase in Lima and Callao. Two cases of black vomit are reported in Lima.

Capt. Phinney, of the American bark Corea, was murdered by one of his sailors on the 10th inst. while on shore in the port of Mollendo. No cause is given for the murder. The Corea was brought to Callao by the first officer.

The steam-ship Republic, the pioneer steamer of the White Star Line between Liverpool and the coast, arrived out at Valparaiso the 9th inst., and at Callao on the 27th.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

A Saw-Mill Blown to Fragments—Four Men Killed and Three Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—On Friday morning last the boiler in Waugh's saw-mill on Black River, Wayne County, Mo., exploded with terrific force. The mill was literally blown to pieces. Fragments of the boiler were thrown a great distance, and some of them were found nearly a quarter of a mile from the mill. What was left of the boiler was rolled out flat. Four of the employes were killed outright and three others dangerously wounded. Their names are not yet ascertained. The clogging of the boiler flues with mud is supposed to have been the cause of the explosion.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

Gen. Crook's Expedition Pressing the Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The latest advices from Prescott, Arizona, state that Gen. Crook is prosecuting the campaign vigorously against the hostile Apaches in the Northern part of the Territory. Five expeditions are operating in the mountains east of the River Verde. Gen. Crook was last heard from east of the Mogollon Mountains. During the campaign over one hundred Apaches have been killed, and many wounded. Their stores and provisions at several points were destroyed. Gen. Crook's policy is to follow the Indians constantly and hunt them down in every direction.

LOUISIANA.

A Detachment of the Committee of One Hundred Start for Washington.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 15.—The Citizens' Committee, to the number of thirty-seven, left, this afternoon, for Washington. A large crowd assembled at the depot to witness their departure.

Letters from Warmoth's Attorney-General to Attorney-General Williams.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The following letter from H. N. Ogden, Warmoth's Attorney-General, has just been made public:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1872.

Hon. G. H. Williams, Attorney-General of the United States:

DY DEAR SIR: I beg leave to submit through you to the President the following points: The action of the Executive in recognizing the assemblage at Mechanics' Institute in New-Orleans as the Legislature of Lousiana, and P. B. S. Pinchback as Governor, was certainly premature. Pinchback was never Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and his term as a Senator expired under the Constitution of that State on the 4th day of November last. The assemblage at Mechanics' Institute was notoriously returned and sealed by a Deputy United States Marshal under the order of an inferior Federal Court. This fact can be ascertained by reference to the papers filed by me in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the matter of *ex parte* Warmoth applying for a writ of prohibition. There are circumstances of which the Government must take notice.

Without discussing who was or who was not elected, I respectfully suggest that before the President undertook to settle the controversy, and pledge the great power of his office to either side, much deliberation and a full hearing should have been accorded. The election was the most quiet and orderly ever held in the State; not a symptom of riotous disposition, not even a personal quarrel or encounter connected with politics, was reported by the police authorities in any direction. The machinery of the State Government was in perfect order after the election, and entirely competent to manage its own affairs, and with Courts of justice ready to protect the rights of every citizen. By a sudden action of an inferior Federal Court, which was absolutely *coram non judice*, the State Government is completely overset, the State-house seized, and a government enacted whose officers the people have never chosen. It cannot, Sir, have escaped your attention that, in pursuing this course, a Federal Court has been enabled, by the assistance of the Army of the United States, to subvert a State Government and to construct one in its place; for it was well known that the Board of Returning Officers recognized by Judge Durell has not acted upon the sworn returns of the regular election officers of the State, from which alone they could have, under the law, declared the result, but profess to have been guided by the returns of United States inspectors, officers entirely unknown to the laws of Louisiana, so that the case stands plainly thus: A Federal Judge, absolutely without jurisdiction, seizes a State House and seats a Legislature, the members of which have no other claim to their seats than the finding of a Returning Board, whose sole authority is the recognition of this usurping Federal Court, and which professes to act solely upon the statement or returns made by certain United States officers who are entirely unknown to the laws of Louisiana. These are facts known now by every intelligent man in this country, but, of course, not had from the Chief Magistrate. The Legislature thus assembled is recognized by the Executive of this great nation, and you telegraph, upon his authority, to our people commanding them to submit. If they were an uncivilized people, accustomed to the shackles of a despotism, that submission which you command would be an easy matter, but, Sir, they are Americans like yourself, born and raised under the free institutions of this great country; they are suffering the most grievous wrong that could be done a people, and are conscious that their Government has acted without proper deliberation, and upon an *ex parte* showing of the case. Can you blame them for not yielding tamely to this oppression, and for making another appeal, which I now do in their name, to the President, for an investigation of this matter? I am not presenting to you the case of Henry C. Warmoth, or that of William Pitt Kellogg. In this appeal they are both strangers to us, and our people have suffered long and patiently under the mismanagement of such men, as is known to the whole country. I am speaking in the name and as the representative of the best people of Louisiana, who are firmly convinced that in the recent election they carried most of the important offices of their State, and that if effect shall be given to the real popular verdict of November, the Government will pass into the hands of honest and capable men. They feel that in this they have a right to expect the sympathy of the Federal Executive, who has recently received from the people of his country such distinguished evidence of their confidence. The course of the Executive in this matter is, I fear, calculated to alienate the affections of the best people and weaken their confidence in the protection of the Government, and their love of our institutions. I am persuaded that, if the Government should, at this juncture, pursue a wise, magnanimous, and impartial course, let the result be what it may, the confidence and affection of the South would be promptly restored in the National Government, and all trouble in that direction forever settled. The action, therefore, taken can be cancelled or modified so as to give effect to these views, and in a very short time the true case can be placed before the Government, as a committee from Louisiana is now on its way to Washington, bearing all the facts to the President, and this Committee is, according to my understanding, non-partisan.

Yours very respectfully, &c., H. N. OGDEN,
Attorney-General of Louisiana.

THE HUDSON.

Cold Weather—Ice Six Inches Thick—The River Practically Closed.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The steamer Norwich, of Cornell's Towing line, reached here from New-York last evening, and reports very heavy ice from Poughkeepsie here. Very few boats would be able to force their way through. It is rumored that the Norwich will endeavor to take tow down to New-York to-morrow morning, but, as the weather has changed, and is intensely cold again, it is likely the attempt will not be made. The Norwich is known as the ice-breaker of the Hudson, and, if she cannot force her way through, the river may be considered frozen over. The ice here is from four to six inches thick in the river, and the ferry-boat makes very irregular trips, causing great delay in the arrival and departure of mails.

FRENCH TROUBLES.

The Rule of the Executive and the Assembly.

The Rule of President Thiers—The Storm at Versailles—M. Batbie's Report—The Management of the Right—Parliamentary Responsibility—Feeling in the Metropolis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 29, 1872.

At the hour I write a very heavy storm of wind and rain is raging, and at Versailles the great political storm has burst upon the Assembly. At length the battle seems to have begun in earnest. The two forces are now in eager discussion, and from time to time a brief telegram arrives to inform us that *ça chauffe là-bas*, and to encourage us by saying that both parties yet stand firm. Neither will yield; neither will think of such a thing as compromise. "At length," said the young Marquis de Castellane, whose father was a distinguished Marshal, and who hence feels bound to use military metaphors—"at length the battle has been regularly opened, and there must be a defeated party." The able young Raoul Duval, who as I write is eloquently speaking yonder, uses a legal metaphor in the same sense. "Finally," said he last night, "the case is before the Court, and there is no hope of either party electing to be non-suited." After much fencing, skirmishing and shifting of ground, the majority and M. Thiers have crossed swords, and they are at it beautifully at the hour I write.

GROUND OF THE PARTIES.

The ground of both parties has completely shifted since I last wrote. The struggle is no longer between parliamentarism and absolutism, but between M. Thiers and the Right, and a struggle for power. I do not know that I can offer a short summary of the proceedings, but I can write "at" it. The message, it will be remembered, displeased the majority. M. de Kersal proposed a committee to see whether or not a reply to it was advisable, and, despite the opposition of the Government, the proposition was voted. A committee of fifteen was appointed, nine hostile to the message and six in favor of it. M. le Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier was chosen President or Chairman, M. Batbie, an eminent jurist and law professor, reporter, and Raoul Duval, Secretary. The Government fought for delay, and tried to negotiate, and there was a report that three of the nine had been negotiated out of the ranks of the majority. This was not correct. When M. Batbie's report was read it embraced the minority report urged by the original six. The report was a remarkably cleverly-written document, and the Academy might well be proud of such French as is there used. I speak now of style alone. It was limpid, bold, and courteous; it covered M. Thiers with roses, while firmly resisting his demands, and it quoted from his writings to prove the advantages of a parliamentary government. The conclusion was out of all proportion to the preamble—or *vice versa*, perhaps—and consisted of an "article unique" of four or five lines. This conclusion was that a committee should be named for the purpose of organizing a system of responsible Ministry, or for preparing a law to that end. After reading the report a vote was taken which created interest. The Duke proposed to proceed at once on the morrow to the discussion; the Government asked for a delay until Thursday. Thursday had it by an actual majority of only eleven votes, and M. Thiers, buttoning his coat sharply up to his chin, rushed out saying, "*mais enfin*; one cannot govern the country with a majority like that."

INTIMIDATION OF THE RIGHT.

On Wednesday every means was used to intimidate the Right, and the organs of the Government contained some curious items. The *Evénement*, for instance, had four, of which I give two as examples. In one it stated that, after reading his report, M. Batbie was joined by M. Rouher and the Bonapartists, and in the lobby was met by M. Pietri. There was great hand-shaking and congratulating, and on parting M. Batbie was heard to say to Pietri, "have no fears; you can count entirely upon my devotion." This was an appeal to the Bonapartist spectre. The second was an appeal to the Prussians, and stated that M. Goutaud-Biron had telegraphed from Berlin, in great trepidation, to announce that Prince Bismarck had just stated that if the projects of the Right were carried out, the Germans would at once occupy the Departments recently evacuated. That model Republican, Edmond About, goes still further. He stated that a demonstration was being organized in Paris to proceed against the Assembly, and that "blood would immediately flow in the streets of Paris" if these projects were carried. Others threatened an immediate outbreak of the Commune. The Right was not to be frightened, however, and the report was boldly brought before the Assembly. Yesterday was the day fixed for the discussion, and there was great excitement about it. Troops were hurried into the city from the surrounding villages, and all night long regiments were marching through the streets. Ashamed of this show of force, or ashamed of the fact that the one hundred thousand men here were not enough to keep Paris in order, the papers published the very improbable tale that these troops were merely exercising in night manœuvres.

"PARLIAMENTARY RESPONSIBILITY."

When the question came up, yesterday, M. Dufaure made a very clever speech, and carried the question upon another ground. The Committee asked ministerial responsibility, he said, and there was no objection to it on the part of the Government, provided other things were granted with it. If the majority would make a law constituting the Republic, creating a Senate and providing for a Vice-President, the Government would make no opposition. If M. Dufaure had stopped there it is probable an arrangement might have been made, for the majority does not refuse to discuss the above questions, but there is an abuse noted in M. Batbie's report which they mean to correct. It will be remembered that when the Rivet—and, by the way, I may remark that M. Rivet was buried yesterday—when the so-called Rivet Constitution was adopted there was a clause which forbade M. Thiers to enter the tribune except on great occasions, and after having notified the Chamber in advance. The object was to make the President communicate by message. But this turned out to be one of those acts of Parliament through which Burke said a coach and six could be driven. All occasions were great to M. Thiers, and, as for notification, he simply announced his intention of taking part in the debate upon a certain question, and this covered a week or more. When he announced his intention of taking part in the debate upon the finances, he assumed to have complied with the law, although in the tribune every day or two for over a month. The Right saw that the law was evaded, and resolved to have a better understanding next time. That time has now come. M. Dufaure went on to say that as for Ministerial responsibility it already existed, for neither he nor any of his colleagues would retain their portfolios in case of an adverse vote. This irritated the Right, for it was another evasion. In fact it was nothing but a play with words, or a case of first-class humbug. M. Dufaure was simply mocking at the Assembly. One of the main things complained of in M. Batbie's report was the habit M. Thiers had of rushing into the tribune to cover the responsibility of his Ministers. It is in this way he has been able to rule, and he knows it very well. Adverse votes would have been frequent had the Ministers been alone concerned, but the moment it was seen that the Ministers would have a minority, M. Thiers took the responsibility, made the question one of Government, threatened to resign, to leave the country to its fate, and challenged the Right to fill his place. Under such conditions it is nothing but mockery to say that there is Ministerial responsibility. The report said that the Deputies could not act freely when M. Thiers might come in at any moment to protect his Ministers, and to force them to yield by menacing them with his resignation. After M. Dufaure had ceased speaking, M. Batbie said that the discussion had taken an unexpected turn, and as the majority are disposed to any compromise in reason, he wished to consult his colleague. The Committee met and the session was suspended for an hour. The time passed, and yet the work was not done. At the end of two hours, M. Thiers was called out by Raoul Duval. He stepped briskly up the aisle, looking toward the Left, and with great firmness upon his face in his compressed lips. Another hour passed ere the Committee entered to report that it had resolved to stand by its report. It was then 7 o'clock. A night session was called for and voted by mistake, but a second vote sent the debate over to today.

FEELING IN THE METROPOLIS.

About 7 o'clock there was great animation in the city, particularly along the boulevards and about the "little bourse" in the Passage de l'Opera. The funds had been falling rapidly, but now began to rise a little, the last vote on the adjournment being taken as an indication that matters could be arranged today. At 8 o'clock the rain ceased, and the streets were crowded. Three or four *gendarmes* stood on every corner, mounted guards were seen at intervals, and patrols of cavalry and infantry were in constant motion. At 10 o'clock the crowd grew restless. The *Soir* had not appeared, and there must be a reason for the delay. The *gendarmes* walked quietly backward and forward, ordering the groups to "circulate," and pushing through every crowd of men discussing the topic of the day. At 11 o'clock the *Soir* appeared, and there was a rush for the kiosques, but great was the disappointment to find that it contained no more news than the other papers. It appeared later, and that was all. Then, before midnight, the country was saved for another twenty-four hours, and the groups quietly dispersed. But on passing the Boulevard Haussmann, I encountered a regiment marching in from Argenteuil, and before retiring the tramp of another regiment was plainly audible coming from the same direction. The last words I heard spoken were: "Lucky for the Assembly that it is at Versailles; if it were at Paris there would be another invasion of the Chamber to-morrow." Doubtless, but luckily the rain is falling in torrents today, and there is nothing which dampens the ardor of a crowd like a heavy fall of rain. It was the rain which saved the Hôtel de Ville the 31st of October.

A SHOCKING DEED.

Particulars of the Murder of Two Small Children by Their Father, in Ohio—Extraordinary Coolness of the Criminal.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

COLUMBIANA, Ohio, Dec. 13.

One of the most inhuman and brutal murders ever perpetrated in this part of the State, was committed yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, about three miles south-east of this place. Erben G. Porter, the perpetrator of this horrible deed, and his family, consisting of wife and two little daughters, aged three and one years, resided in the same house with his father-in-law, Mr. Henry F. Flickinger. At the time the murder was committed, Mrs. Porter and her three brothers, Jacob, John, and Solomon, and her sister Lydia, were in the house, and all, except Mrs. Porter, were engaged in cracking walnuts. Erben Porter, after going upstairs and putting on three shirts, came down with a hatchet and seated himself with the other members of the family, and commenced cracking and eating the nuts, showing nothing unusual in his manner.

After a brief interval Mrs. Porter went upstairs to attend to some work. Porter quietly arose and walked into an adjoining room, where his oldest child was alone; after closing the door he struck the child three blows with the edge of the sharp hatchet, cutting a terrible gash at each stroke on the top of the head, either of which would have produced almost instant death. He then opened the door leading into the room in which the other members of the family were seated, and seized his youngest child, dragged it into the room, and struck it two blows on top of the head, burying the hatchet deep into the brain at each stroke. He then walked into an adjoining room and threw the hatchet, all covered with blood and brains, into a wood-box, put on his hat, and started out of the house, passing, as he did so, his wife, who, on hearing the first child utter a pitiful cry as he struck it the first blow, had come down-stairs to see what was wrong.

On seeing her husband throw down the hatchet, she asked him what he had done. His answer was that he had done what he ought to have done before, and he could not help it. She hurried to the room where the deed had been committed, and seeing her children lying in their own blood, ran out to the road and gave the alarm to the neighbors, several of whom lived near, and were on hand in a few minutes.

Porter, after leaving the house, made his way at a rapid rate direct to this place, and thence to Leetonia. He was followed to this place by one of his neighbors. Dispatches were sent in every direction, and a large number of persons started in pursuit of him. Immediately on the receipt of the dispatch at Leetonia, it was placed in Marshal Rollin's hands, who, in about twenty minutes, saw Porter crossing the railroad track, and started after him. On approaching him, Porter turned round and gave himself up, admitting that he had committed the deed, and asked the officer to protect him from those who were in pursuit of him.

The Marshal brought the prisoner to this place on the 9:55 P. M. train, and he was immediately arraigned before Josiah Rohrbaugh, Esq., for a hearing, when he pleaded not guilty to the charge of willful murder. After hearing the testimony in the case, the Justice committed him for trial at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, and sent him, under a strong escort, to New-Lisbon.

The Justice impaneled a jury and proceeded to the house where the deed had been committed, to hold an inquest, when the following facts were elicited:

Mrs. Porter sworn, and deposed as follows: "I am the wife of Erber G. Porter; saw Porter go upstairs several times this morning; at one time I was upstairs; he asked me if he could get into his chest; I said he could by moving some things; he did so, and opened the chest and took out his hatchet; I went down stairs, and in a short time returned upstairs to make the beds; Porter was standing at the window; he went down stairs; did not see him have his hatchet; the next time I went up he must have had it under his clothes; in a short time I heard Minnie utter a pitiful cry; started down-stairs to see what was the matter; met Porter coming out of the room with the hatchet, which he threw into the wood-box; I said: 'Erb., what have you done?' He answered, 'I have done what I ought to have done and could not help;' I opened the door and saw my children lying on the floor dead; I ran out of the house and gave the alarm to the neighbors; did not know of his drinking or being intoxicated at the time; he left home about the 1st of April last, and did not return until about the middle of October; he said he had been in Illinois; he threatened to take my life and the life of my children about three months ago; Minnie was three years old on the 22d of November last, and Adelaide one year old on the 23d of October last."

Several other witnesses were examined, whose testimony was only corroborative of that given above. Porter is thirty-five years old, of powerful frame, about six feet high, weighing over 200 pounds, of dark complexion, black beard and hair, and piercing black eyes; is well educated, has been living in this county about twelve years, a carpenter by trade, and served three years in the Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers. He is naturally quarrelsome, and when under the influence of liquor, which he frequently was, he was savage, often turning his family out of the house in the dead of night and in the severest weather. He was a terror to his family and feared by all his neighbors. His victims were smart and lovely children.

At the Park Hospital.

At 8 o'clock last evening, Thos. Reilly was severely stabbed by an unknown man, at the corner of Market and Madison streets. The assailant immediately fled, and has not since been captured. The cause of the quarrel is unknown. Reilly, who is twenty-five years old, and was on a visit from Poughkeepsie, was taken to the Park Hospital.

Julia Smith, the woman who was shot by Harrington in Bayard-street on Friday, remains at the Park Hospital in a critical condition, although it is the opinion of the surgeons that she will eventually recover. Harrington has so far evaded the Police.

CUBA.

Present Condition of Affairs on the Island.

Spain and the Cuban Volunteers—A Mysterious Personage—Connolly, Fleming, or Fields—Political and Social Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1872.

The Spanish mail steamer brought hither Mr. Fernando de la Torriente, a Cuban by birth, and commander of a volunteer battalion in Madrid, who comes as bearer of a flag belonging to the Volunteers of Liberty of Madrid, who sent it as a present to the Volunteers of Cuba. An immense concourse of people lined the streets to witness the procession, detachments from every Volunteer corps being drawn up along the route from the Machina to the Cathedral, where a *Te Deum* was sung. The flag was then carried to the Templete, a small chapel erected opposite the Plaza de Armas. The idea of the Volunteers of Liberty sending the flag is to produce the impression that the people in Spain sympathize with and are in favor of the Cuban Volunteers.

A MYSTERIOUS PERSONAGE.

About six weeks ago a gentleman, accompanied by his wife, arrived here by the steamer Margareth from New-Orleans and took lodgings at the Telegraph Hotel. The lady, who was very pleasant and rather good looking for her age, remained with her husband, who had registered on the books as Mr. Theodore C. Fleming, for about ten or twelve days, and then departed for New-York, leaving the husband behind. The Governor issued a separate passport to Mrs. Fleming, and he did not appear to miss his companion in the slightest degree. The night previous to her departure their voices were heard until an early hour in the morning, the husband having been busily engaged in writing for two or three days previous. These facts, coupled with the departure of the lady, aroused the attention of the people, and as Mr. Fleming was the most healthy looking person imaginable, and would have made a good sign for a restaurant, his sudden statement that he was ill was laughed at. A stray New-Yorker imagined Mr. Fleming to be Mr. Dick Connolly, the ex-Controller; but a lady relative of this famous personage, residing at the Almy Hotel, at once exploded this theory by asserting that Connolly had been in Europe for some months, and that she knew Mr. Fleming was not the man. On Sunday last Mr. Fleming remarked to an acquaintance that he would take a short trip to the interior on Tuesday, and also requested the proprietor of the hotel to keep a room for him on his return. On Monday morning Mr. Fleming went quietly to the palace and had his passport vised for Havre, then took his passage on the Hamburg steamer Vandalia, and at 2 in the afternoon, instead of going on the train, took a boat and went aboard the steamer which left two hours later. Mr. Fleming is a fine-looking man of about forty-eight or fifty years, has short gray hair, clipped close, and is very corpulent; his mouth is very small and his teeth are very handsome; his weight is about 175 pounds, and his hight five feet six to eight inches. In conversation he is exceedingly humorous and entertaining. On hunting up some of Mr. Nast's cartoons of the Ring, all those who had seen Mr. Fleming pronounced him to be Mr. Thomas C. Fields, the runaway Ring-man and firemens' friend, minus the moustache. Mr. Ghilson, a New-York merchant, who was under the belief that it was Connolly, addressed him as "Dick," remarking, on Sunday last, "Now, Dick, this masquerading is played out; we know who you are." Fleming (or Fields) answered kindly to the name of Dick, and remarked that it was all right. So now he is quietly traveling toward Europe, and if he only remains in Spain he can enjoy himself without fear of arrest or extradition. Mr. Fleming had a bag of gold with him containing about $5,000 in American coin, and a bundle containing bonds, which he carried in a small hand-bag.

THE WAR.

The war does not offer any interesting news to report. The few skirmishes do not secure a result; and only one engagement has occurred—that of seven hundred men of the Reina Battalion with the united forces of Agramonte, Vuento Garcia, and others of less note, near the Zaramaguaian River, in which, according to the Spanish side of the story, the loss of the insurgents consisted in seventeen killed. A complete route of the insurgents followed. The Spaniards lost one man, and six men were wounded and four "bruised."

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

A retort in a college at Matanzas exploded, a day or two ago, killing Porfirio Gonzales, one of the students, and wounding the Professor and several other scholars....The Spanish steamer Mendez Nunez brought two hundred sailors from Ferrol, slightly implicated in the late successes of the Arsenal....The *Diario* says that 115 soldiers arrived yesterday to reinforce the Spanish forces, and that recruiting is going on slowly for that purpose. Five hundred more are expected by the next Spanish steamer, and it is stated that the rest of the twelve thousand men promised will soon leave Spain...The *Eco*, of Sancti Spiritus, has no doubts that tranquillity will soon be re-established in what it calls the almost pacified jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus, by the aid of the ten blood-hounds which the Commanding General has purchased for the purpose of hunting down the insurgent negroes who infest the mountains in that jurisdiction. If the negroes are accompanied by whites, or are in sufficient number themselves, it is very likely that the number of dogs, and of the men who accompany them, will soon grow smaller....The Chinese Slave Importing Society of Planters has dissolved, but a new and similar society will be founded to carry on the traffic by steamers instead of sailing vessels. ....The Judge Advocate of the Court-martial at Havana, calls on many absentees to present themselves for trial, on charge of high treason. Among the summoned are the following ladies: Mrs. Rosario Portero, widow of Morales Lemus; the wife of Domingo Aldama, Mrs. Magdalena Mora, the wife of ex-Gen. Jordan; Mrs. Paulina Mestre, and Mrs. Rosario Fesser. Also, Mrs. Plutarco Gonzales, who has been away from the island for twenty years, and Mr. Nestor Ponce, who keeps a book-store in New-York. If these parties do not present themselves, they will be declared rebels by the Court-martial, and sentenced accordingly. QUASIMODO.

THE DIAMOND FRAUD.

Arnold Makes a Defense in the Papers, and Meditates a Libel Suit Against his Accusers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 15.—Philip Arnold, whose property was recently attached at the instance of William Lent, on account of the recent California diamond swindle, publishes a long defense in the *Courier-Journal*, in which he denies the charges made against him, saying that he never sold a dollar's worth of property to Lent, or had any contract with, or received any money from, Lent at any time. He denies that the fields were salted by him, but alleges that the discovery was honestly made, and that the transactions in regard to it were all between himself, Slack, Harpending, and G. D. Roberts, and were all fair, and after full investigation by all parties. He charges Lent with being in a powerful and unscrupulous ring and guilty of many swindling mining transactions privately. Arnold says that he has discovered a silver mine in Kentucky worth $300,000,000, and has bought for $9,000,000 all the property in the locality of the mine.

William Wilson, a prominent lawyer in Hardin County, where Arnold resides, passed through the city yesterday en route to California to bring a libel suit in behalf of Arnold against the parties connected with the charges of swindling made against him. Wilson says he has been prospecting with Arnold, and knows he has made the discovery of the silver mine and purchased the property.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Half the Business Part of Chester, S. C., Burned—Several Stores in Toledo, Ohio—A Fireman Killed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 15.—About 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the town of Chesterville, usually called Chester, the seat of Chester County in this State. Shortly after the alarm was given, the fire apparatus had reached the spot, but the flames spread with such alarming rapidity that, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions on the part of the firemen, aided by the citizens, who had turned out in large numbers, one-half the business portion of the town was completely destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $150,000, about half of which is insured. The origin of the fire is not positively known, but is universally believed to be the work of an incendiary.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 15.—Early this morning a fire broke out in the block corner of Lafayette and Ottawa streets, occupied by Warren & Bedwell's coffee and spice mill, which, with the contents, was entirely destroyed. Crossing the street, the fire spread to a block of four stores, occupied by Walker, Halstead & Co., tobacconists, and to the Ohio Stove-works, which were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $125,000, which is covered by $200,000 insurance, mostly in Eastern companies. The buildings were all owned by Mrs. J. C. Hall, and were insured for $22,000. A fireman named James Welch, while attempting to escape from the third story by sliding down a line of hose, lost his hold and fell to the ground, and was killed. John Koel, another fireman, had an arm broken, and several others received slight bruises by the walls falling on them.

CAVING OF A DITCH.

Five Men Buried, and Four of Them Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15.—A ditch, thirty feet deep, which was being dug on the premises of the Insane Asylum, for the purpose of having water-pipes laid to that institution, caved in yesterday afternoon, burying five workmen, two of whom, named Patrick Hannon and Austin Varnum were taken out dead. The bodies of James O'Donnell and Nicholas Kraus still remain in the trench, and will be taken out to-morrow. James Small was rescued alive and unhurt, having been protected by some shovels and boulders at the bottom of the ditch. The accident was caused by the absence of braces.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16—1 A. M.—The barometer is slowly falling in the North-west and eastward to the Western lakes, with south-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather; in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky, and thence to the Gulf, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, cloudy weather, with occasional light rain; in the lower lakes and Canadian regions, south-westerly winds generally, clear cold weather, and high pressures; in the Middle and Eastern States, north-westerly winds, fair, moderate weather, and high pressures, extending to the South Atlantic States, with light southerly wind.

PROBABILITIES.

The pressure will decrease in the North-west, with partly cloudy and warmer weather, and southerly winds extending over the upper lakes, and to Missouri and the Lower Ohio Valley; from the Ohio River to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, variable north-easterly and southerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather, and lower temperatures, with occasional light rain; in the lower lake region and Canada southerly winds, diminishing pressures, warmer and generally clear weather; in the Middle and Eastern States north-westerly winds, veering to south-westerly, and clear weather. The navigation of the lakes having closed, the display of warning signals at the lake ports have been suspended during the Winter.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 34°; 6 A. M., 34°; 9 A. M., 36°; 12 M., 47°; 3 P. M., 46°; 6 P. M., 38°; 9 P. M., 33°; 12 P. M., 32°. Average temperature yesterday, 37½°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Capt. R. W. Huntington has been directed to report for duty at Pensacola.

Lieut. E. P. Meeker, from the Brooklyn Barracks, is assigned to the United States steamer Richmond.

Four hundred and seventy-one horses have died in Cincinnati, from the horse disease, in the last four weeks.

A wrecking company expects to get the schooner Abbie Fuller off Cape Henry today. They are taking out the cargo. The weather is favorable.

Very Rev. Thomas Mulvey, Vicar-General of the Catholic Diocese of Virginia, died last evening at his residence in Petersburg. He was sixty-three years of age.

Lieut. Henry C. Cochrane has been ordered to report at the Navy-yard at Philadelphia, and Lieut. Albert H. O'Brien at the headquarters of the Corps in Washington.

The Superintendent of Recruiting for the Marine Corps has discontinued the extra offices in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and ordered the officers in command to their stations.

Postmaster Barnes and Deputy Postmaster Bracey, of Bolton, Miss., have been arrested, charged with robbing the mails. They failed to procure bail in $5,000 each, and were sent to prison.

At the room of the Pennsylvania State Legislative Centennial Committee a meeting of conference was held on Saturday, and it was decided to ask the Legislature for a handsome appropriation.

The schooner Mary J. Mead, from Taunton, Mass., for New-York, which was cut through by ice and sunk near Slades' Ferry, on Friday, was raised yesterday, and will be discharged and go on the railway.

The orders of Major James Lewis to command the Marine Barracks at Pensacola have been revoked, and he will command the Recruiting Rendezvous at New-York, vice Capt. Joseph F. Baker, who returns to Washington.

Thomas Saunderson, Deputy Postmaster of Springfield, Ohio, who is charged with robbing money-order letters of $3,000, waived an examination before the United States Commissioner, on Saturday, and was held in $6,000 bail for examination.

The schooner Ada F. Whiting, from Fernandina, reports, at Boston, that on the 13th inst., off Cape Ann, fifty miles distant, a schooner was seen, dismasted and abandoned, and supposed to be the Clara Norton, of Bucksport, Me. The name was partly gone.

Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglas, sons of the late Senator Douglas, will present to Congress on Monday, a claim for $250,000 for cotton and other property used and appropriated in March, 1863, in Mississippi, by a portion of the army of the United States.

A vote has been taken by the Boston Old South Church pew proprietors, which resulted, by 28 to 22, in favor of leasing the building for a Post-office. This vote indicates the final disposition of the matter, although another vote is to be taken Friday next.

Sentence of a Man for Attempting to Wreck a Train—Ten Years' Imprisonment.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 14.—The trial of Horace Blakeslee, for attempting to wreck the New-York and Boston express trains, near Windsor Locks, a short time since, was concluded in the Superior Court this afternoon. The jury, after an absence of twelve minutes, returned a verdict of guilty. The counsel for the accused appealed to the Court to be lenient, in view of the fact that he was intoxicated at the time the act was committed; but Judge Carpenter said that considering all the facts, and the enormity of the offense, he felt it his duty to the public to make the sentence for the full term provided by law, and Blakeslee was accordingly ordered to be imprisoned in the State Prison for ten years.

THE CAPITAL.

Proceedings Before the Credit Mobilier Committee.

Stormy Disputes Between McComb's and Ames' Counsel.

Project to Turn Over the Public Lands to Speculators.

Extent of the Revision of the House Committees.

Votes of the Electoral Colleges Received by the Vice-President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The proceedings before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee yesterday are reported to have been of rather a stormy character. Hon. Oakes Ames was called as a witness, and proceeded to read a very sharp and carefully-drawn statement prepared by his counsel, Mr. McMurtry. Judge Black grew wrathy at this, and finally protested with great earnestness that the statement was composed of argument and epithet, and was an assault on his client and should not be received as evidence. A wrangle ensued between counsel which lasted nearly two hours, when the Committee directed Mr. Ames to modify his statement by omitting the portions objected to as argument and epithet. As a consequence not much progress was made in the examination. It is reported that Mr. Ames will, in his evidence, frankly state that a certain number of shares of Credit Mobilier stock were offered to certain members of Congress at par as a profitable investment, and that in his opinion they had a perfect right to buy that stock and share in the profits, without having their integrity questioned in the slightest degree. The examination of Mr. Ames will be resumed to-morrow.

THE LAND-BOUNTY SCHEME.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Land Bounty bill which passed the House, proves, on a careful examination, to be no better in many respects, and in some points worse, than before it was amended by Mr. Holman's substitute. The force of the prohibition on the transfer of certificates before the lands are entered and patented is wholly annulled by the provision which allows the entry to be made and the patent to be secured by agents. These agents, and not the soldiers, will secure almost the entire benefit of the bill should it pass the Senate, and gain the President's approval. To fill the requirements of the bill, 320,000,000 to 350,000,000 acres of the public land will be taken, and it is not believed that there now remains of good agricultural land undisposed of more than 400,000,000 or 450,000,000 acres. Thus, it will be seen, at least three-quarters of the whole public domain is given away, and experience shows that on an average the soldiers will not get more than twenty dollars each from the gift. It will take, at the most rapid rate of progress yet made, at least ten years to survey the lands given away by the bill. The operation of the homestead policy will be practically destroyed, and, if the bill passes, in five years the settler will be at the mercy of the railroads and land speculators, for the Government will have no land to sell. It is not supposed the Senate can be induced to concur in this scheme, and when it gets to the Land Committee there, it is thought it will be safely harbored for the Winter. The proceeds of the sales of a certain amount of public land might be voted to soldiers without any of the bad results that would flow from the proposed law.

GEN. CRAWFORD.

Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, Colonel of the Second United States Infantry, has, at his own request, been authorized to report to the Retiring Board in New-York, of which Gen. Hancock is President. Gen. Crawford was severely wounded at Antietam, from which he has never recovered, and later a breaking out of the wound afresh has given him a great deal of trouble.

A NEW LIGHT.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, will offer in the House to-morrow a bill appropriating $50,000 for the beginning of a new light-house on south-west ledge, near the entrance of New-Haven Harbor. In response to a resolution passed last Winter, favorable reports have been made by the Engineer Bureau and the Light-house Board. All vessels coming through the Sound from the East will be benefited by this light.

MR. SUMNER ON GARRETT DAVIS.

The death of Garrett Davis, Senator from Kentucky, will be announced in the Senate on Wednesday, and Mr. Sumner has been invited to address the Senate on the occasion.

THE REIMBURSEMENT OF THE CITY.

Gen. Garfield will try to get the House to consider, tomorrow, the deficiency appropriations. There is much interest here to know how the House will receive the proposed bill to reimburse the Washington Board of Public Works. Having the approval of the Committee on Appropriations, it will pretty surely pass; but some opposition is anticipated.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

If Gen. Butler introduces any resolution directing the reorganization of any Committees, he will only include the Post-office Committee, Farnsworth Chairman, and Claims, Blair Chairman. He considers the vote of the House refusing to excuse Mr. Banks is decisive in his case.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The Committee on Revision of the Laws is said not to be satisfied with the Banks bill for the distribution of the Alabama claims award, and the report of a substitute, quite different in character, is expected. Some classes of the claimants will, probably, be compelled to take their cases into the Circuit Courts, where they will have to be proved before anything can be allowed.

PERSONAL.

Vice-President Colfax returned from New-York this morning. It is understood that he said today, in response to the inquiries of friends, that the matter of his proposed entry into journalism was still in abeyance.

Among the distinguished arrivals in the city is Gen. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, who is here on purely legal business, and is warmly welcomed by many friends, who remember the part he has had in the change that has been wrought in the status of the Republican Party in Kentucky during the past two years, as well as the effective work he has done in other States.

A bust of Fred. Douglass has just been completed by Mr. J. M. Munday, on the order of citizens of Rochester, N. Y., to be placed in a hall that city. It will be placed on exhibition here this week.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

All the lists of the Electoral College of the several States for President and Vice-President, excepting three, have been sent to the President of the Senate by mail, though not more than one-third of the entire lists required by law to be delivered to him by messenger have yet been received. Louisiana sends lists from two different Electoral Colleges. The two Houses of Congress, in Joint Convention, will determine which list shall be counted, on the second Wednesday of February, the time for counting all the Electoral votes.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Juvenile Books.

As the holidays approach, the presses groan with the work of providing books which will prove acceptable presents to the young. A great change has passed over juvenile literature within the last twenty years. Prior to that time a boy's or girl's book was almost always of a distinctively religious character. Its hero or heroine was a model of juvenile perfection in point of soap and water, unwillingness to quarrel, love of the Sunday-school, and ignorance of slang. This purely ideal character was invariably thrown into bolder relief by the dark shadows of complicated juvenile depravity which characterized the bad boy, whom the author held up as a warning, and who, after sounding the depth of youthful crime by robbing birds' nests, and indulging in the mad excitement of playing marbles "to keep," was finally brought to amend his ways by breaking his leg, or by narrowly escaping death by drowning when surreptitiously boating on Sunday. This sort of literature was, perhaps, rather dull, and was undoubtedly far from being precisely true to nature.

Among the juvenile books recently published is *Winning His Spurs*, by Elijah Kellogg, (Boston: Lee & Shepard.) The author has gained much celebrity as a writer for boys, and it is only fair to say that his books have undeniable merits. They are full of incident and free from vulgarity. Nevertheless, the abundant sermonizing which is found in them does not make them essentially better than the less pretentious moral novels of the goody papers. Without denying that they are interesting, it is necessary to say that they are weak in plot, and wholly deficient in character-drawing. The author's latest book differs from its predecessors in no especial manner, and, like them, is merely a tissue of entertaining incidents.—*Little Bobtail*, by Oliver Optic, (Boston: Lee & Shepard,) belongs to the same class, but is weaker in every way. —*Granville Valley*, by Jacob Abbott, (New-York: Dodd & Mead,) is far better than the average work of later writers. Mr. Abbott's books are thoroughly wholesome in tone, and, while they are always interesting, are also instructive and free from obtrusive sermonizing. The present volume compares favorably with the best juvenile writings of his younger days.—*What Katy Did*, by Susan Coolidge, (Boston: Roberts Brothers,) is a thoroughly delightful story, designed chiefly for little girls, but possessing a charm that will win for it older readers of either sex. Miss Coolidge's little people are genuine children, and she does not introduce her readers either to the moral prig, or the boisterous and slangy young monster who infests so many children's books. An hour with little Katy is spent in the society of a most charming little fairy, and could hardly be passed more pleasantly. The illustrations contributed by Miss Addie Ledyard, deserve notice for their unusual excellence. —In the *Jeweled Serpent*, by Mrs. E. J. Richmond, (New-York: National Temperance Society and Publication House,) we meet with the old-fashioned temperance tales of the early days of the total-abstinence movement, and find the same cheerful sacrifice of art, interest, and all other minor matters to the enforcement of the one great doctrine of the deadly nature of wine. It is intended, not exclusively for the entertainment of the young, but for the instruction and moral improvement of all persons about to take the first step toward delirium tremens. —*Matthew Frost*, by Emma Marshall, (New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers,) is rather dull, but strictly inoffensive.—*The White Rabbit*, by Joanna H. Mathews, (New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers,) is very cleverly and gracefully written. Like *What Katy Did*, it is primarily a girl's book, and compares favorably with that excellent little work, except in its illustrations, which are, for the most part, fearfully and wonderfully bad. —*The Last Inhabitants of an Old House*, (New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co.,) is designed for very young children, whom it will interest and amuse. It is beautifully printed and illustrated.—*Very Young Americans*, by Laura W. Ledyard, (Boston: Roberts Brothers,) is a collection of stories, partly in prose and partly in verse, which are happily conceived and charmingly told, and are, moreover, enriched with Miss Addie Ledyard's dainty drawings.—*The Fall Student*, from the German, by Charles T. Brooks, (Boston: Roberts Brothers,) will be regarded by children as a new Mother Goose's tale, while older readers will perceive and enjoy its subtle humor.—Whether it is fair to include *Force*, by Jacob Abbott, (New-York: Harper & Brothers,) with children's story books, is a question. It belongs to a series designed to interest young people in popular science, and is both interesting and valuable. Its aim is so widely different from that of juvenile books, written solely to amuse, that there seems to be an injustice in grouping it even temporarily with the writings of Elijah Kellogg and Oliver Optic.

THE LILLINGSTONES OF LILLINGSTONE. By EMMA JANE WORBOISE. Illustrated. New-York: DODD & MEAD. 1872.

This little story is rather better than its infelicitous title would indicate. It belongs to that usually feeble class of works known as religious novels, and is not exceptional in point of strength. It is, however, gracefully written in accurate English, and has no very salient faults, either of construction or development. The illustrations are so good as to at once suggest what the reading of a few pages establishes, that it is a reprint of an English book.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP. Revised and Enlarged. To which are added Thirteen Humorous Sketches. With Illustrations by CARY. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1872.

Thirty years ago American humor was of a different type from that which is now accepted as distinctly characteristic of this country. At that period the practical joke was regarded as the height of humor, and comic literature consisted chiefly in the delineation of some ignorant or half-witted character, who was the butt of mischievous acquaintances, or who blundered into unpleasant predicaments. *Major Jones' Courtship*, which was first published twenty-eight years ago, belongs to this sort of humorous writing, and, unlike most books of the same class, has never lost its early popularity. Its reissue, in the attractive style characteristic of the publications of Messrs. Appleton & Co., will be generally welcomed, and while it will not be regarded by the present generation of readers as precisely the highest type of humor, it can hardly fail to amuse those who take it up in an idle hour.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. Conducted by E. L. YOUMANS. Vol. 1. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1872.

To Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. is due the establishment and success of the first American periodical of importance devoted to popular science. The elder scientific journals of which *Silliman's Journal* is the most widely known, differ entirely in their plan from the new *Popular Science Monthly*, and though their usefulness is not underrated, they can in no sense be called competitors of the present work. Having been fortunate in its editor, the *Popular Science Monthly* has been catholic in its choice of subjects, and has combined scientific accuracy with literary attractiveness in its discussion of them. It is yet within the first twelve months of its existence, but it has already won an enviable position, and has done much toward fostering an interest in science among its wide circle of readers. The first six numbers which are here collected are not only extremely creditable to the editor and contributors, but also reflect credit upon the readers who have shown sufficient appreciation of the work to rally to its support.

A DIGEST OF THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP. As Presented in the Reports of English and American Decisions. By CHARLES FOX, late Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. New-York: DIOSSY & CO. 1872.

The usefulness to the legal profession of a full and accurate digest of all the English and American decisions upon points of law arising out of the relation of partnership, is too evident to need emphasis. Judge Fox claims to have produced just such a work, and there is no reason to doubt that it is all that he claims it to be. While there is nothing more unprofitable than for laymen to undertake to be their own lawyers, it is nevertheless probable that a reference to the present work, by partners who are anxious to know their precise powers, would often result in the avoidance of mistakes of a serious character, and the book may therefore be safely commended to merchants as well as to lawyers.

Books Received.

—*The Life and Times of Sixtus V.* By Baron HUBNER. Translated by JAMES F. MELINE. New-York: Catholic Publication Society.

—*Life of James Henderson, M. D.* New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

—*For Conscience Sake.* By the author of "Alice Lee's Discipline," &c. New-York: DODD & MEAD.

—*Small-Pox: The Predisposing Conditions and Their Preventives.* With a Scientific Exposition of Vaccination. By DR. CARL BOTH. Second edition. Boston: ALEXANDER MOORE.

—*Fleurange.* By Mme. AUGUSTUS CRAVEN. Translated from the French by M. P. T. New-York: The Catholic Publication Society.

FINE ARTS.

Reception at the Union League Club—New Pictures.

The usual monthly art reception at the Union League Club took place Thursday evening, and was well attended. Messrs. Avery & Putnam had succeeded in getting together a larger number of pictures, busts, &c., than usual, and the occasion was altogether a notable one. A "Venus," said to be by Tintoretto, and well authenticated, was among the works on view. Whether or not this composition came from Tintoretto's hand, it is a remarkable one in every respect; a solid work, pure in color, and showing fine molding in the central figure. Among other pictures on exhibition were an Oriental street scene, by L. C. Tiffany; "Home Again," by Henry Bacon; "Snapping the Whip," by Winslow Homer; "Little Bo-Peep," by J. M. Hart; "City Point, Va.," by E. L. Henry; "Lake Champlain," by Bristol; "Charles V. and Titian," by D. Huntington; "A Waterfall," by Kensett; "Scene on the Nile," by S. R. Gifford; "Boys at Play," by C. C. Ward; "The Cinder Gatherer," by Magrath, and "Winding Yarn," by Eastman Johnson.

Mr. Marshall Wood's "Daphne," to which reference has already been made, occupied the centre of the gallery. Mr. Calverley's two busts, one of John Brown (unfinished) and the other of a prominent Wall-street banker, were much admired. The latter is certainly as strong a portrait, and altogether as fine a piece of work as Mr. Calverley has ever accomplished, showing delicate manipulation and power of expression at the same time.

In the oil-paintings, we may refer to Mr. Bacon's "Home Again," representing a couple of young ladies who have just returned to the paternal mansion, a New-England one, from Paris. The acquisitions of the two travelers are being displayed to the assembled and much-admiring household; the colored servant is carrying away a heap of dresses, the little sister has been made happy with a box of toys, the household dog is taking part in the general welcome and congratulations, and a visitor is slyly peeping in at the door. The story is well enough told, but the composition, as a whole, lacks harmony. The color, too, is somewhat crude. Mr. Huntington's "Charles V." is deficient both in originality of treatment and purity of color. The young ladies in the corner are very pretty, no doubt, but they are by far too shadowy and unsubstantial, and then, too, we have seen the same faces and the same attitudes thousands of times before. Mr. Huntington has done very far better work than this. Mr. E. Johnson had two pictures on view, both of which are quite below the mark; crude in color and careless in execution. Mr. E. L. Henry's "City Point, Va.," during the war, is an elaborate work, but somewhat weak, and Mr. Gifford's "Scene on the Nile" appeared to be more imbued than usual with the sickly, unnatural color which he uses so freely. Mr. J. M. Hart's "Little Bo-Peep" is a pretty idea, but not a subject in which Mr. Hart is likely to excel. Mr. Winslow Homer's "Snapping the Whip," which represents school-boys at play on the village green, is a great improvement on some of his later works. It is good in composition, drawing and expression, and pleasing, in spite of its crudities and apparent carelessness of execution.

THE SCHAUS GALLERY.

Some new oil-paintings of merit are on view at the Schaus Gallery, including a good specimen by Bouguereau, an Italian peasant woman playing with her infant, and a scene in Holland, by Achenbach, representing a stretch of landscape and a long canal, over which a storm is rising. The sky, which forms a very large portion of the picture, is painted with great power. There is, too, a fine work by Comte, "Feeding the Carp," in which two young ladies are standing at the side of a pond in the gardens of a palace and smilingly watching the eager struggles of half a dozen carp for the biscuits that are being thrown to them. It is a very charming work, thoroughly French in treatment, but good. Rauch's statue of "Victory" is still on view. It is one of those works which grow upon the eye, and please the more the longer they are studied.

PICTURE SALE.

A good collection of paintings by foreign and native artists is on view at the Leavitt gallery in Broadway. Among them we notice works by S. R. Gifford, Wm. Hart, the lamented Kensett, Shattuck, Wyant, Geo. Inness, Lazarus, S. Coleman, Vedder, A. B. Durand, Boughton, Castlear, Cranch, W. T. Richards, and Haseltine; also a series of cartoons by Wm. H. Beard, which were each to have formed the subject of a poem or short story by some of our first literary men. They are distinguished by remarkable originality of design and correctness of drawing. "There Shall be no More Death," "The Approaching Enemy" and "The Spirit of the Young Squaw" are among the best. The collection is enriched by some foreign works from the pencils of Madrazo, Meyer Von Bremen, Girardet, Ziem, Santain, Vibert, and Maes. The sale will take place on Friday and Saturday evenings next, at the rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

Destructive Fire in Jamaica—Loss $17,000.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night fire was discovered in the planing, saw, and grist mill of Peterson & Co., on Puntine-street, in the village of Jamaica. The fire had made considerable progress in the planing-room, a small wooden structure, before the engines got to work. The main building, which was of brick, two stories high, caught fire, and the supply of water running short, the building, with its machinery, was totally destroyed. The loss on building and machinery will reach $17,000, upon which there is an insurance of $5,000. The sash and blind manufactory of Mr. Henry Marvin, adjoining the mill, was destroyed by the hook and ladder company to prevent the further spread of the flames. Mr. Marvin's loss is $1,000 on building and stock, upon which there was no insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Desperate Assault with a Razor.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning James Hewlett and Mary Green, both colored, had an altercation in Pacific-street, near Ralph-avenue, Brooklyn, where they have lived together as man and wife. During the quarrel, Wm. Green, Mary's brother, aged nineteen years, interfered, and throttling Hewlett, made a desperate attempt to cut his throat with a razor he had in his hand. Her inflicted a very ugly, though not fatal, wound in Hewlett's neck, and then fled. He has not been arrested.

HOLIDAY AND OTHER GOODS.

A Rich and Costly Display at Arnold & Constable's—The Christmas Stocks in Other Stores—A Wide and Varied Assortment to Select From.

Not large stock of what may be distinctively termed holiday goods has been laid in by the house of Arnold & Constable. It deals mainly in the more costly kinds of fabrics, some of which are scarcely less valuable than plate and jewelry. There is an air of quiet about the store, and an absence of bustle and crowding around their long counters; but if the number of the day's sales be comparatively small, the great costliness of the goods carries the amount received to very high figures. In their lace department, specimens may be seen as fine as any in the world. There was a point-lace flounce, of exquisite workmanship, in rose pattern, with the flowers raised; it was one of the most delicate, gossamer-like fabrics it is possible to conceive, and was kept on a cushion of padded crimson silk. The price, it may be stated, was $225 per yard. The shawls intended to be worn with a dress trimmed with this lace were $1,200 each. Laces scarcely less valuable than the former were shown, at $200 per yard; and chantilly lace flounces, beautifully worked in flower patterns, said to be the finest of their kind in the United States. From these high-priced fabrics we come down to trimming-laces, from $9 to $75 per yard; capes, in point-lace, chantilly and guipure; barbs of the same material, and handkerchiefs in point and point-applique. All these laces were of superb workmanship and extremely beautiful design.

In silks, some splendid things are shown. There was a very rich one, in the fine tints of salmon and other delicate colors, for the ground, and with brocade figures in flower patterns; these were for evening wear, and were brilliant and rich beyond description; another silk was shown, in many different shades, with satin ground and velvet figures; another with broché and brocade combined on a black ground, intended for dinner and evening wear. Nearly all the silks in this class were as fine as human skill could make them, and were perfect specimens of the degree of beauty to which textile fabrics may be brought. Of plain silks there was an immense variety, from those of dazzlingly brilliant color down to subdued tints of brown, deeping into black. Some of these tints were exceedingly delicate, as, for instance, the "vapor color," something like the tint of the smoke-tree when in bloom; the marine blue, turquoise blue, tea-rose, light salmon, peach-blossom, rezada, and peacock olive brown was a pretty, subdued tint, which deserves to become popular. Passing on to the grenadines, we find articles as fine of their class as others in departments before mentioned. A variety of broche grenadines, the figures very beautifully designed and executed, were displayed in many new styles; a broche with satin stripe, exceedingly rich in color, and another of the same style, with satin stripe of peacock green, were especially noticeable. Then there were fabrics of the same character, known as *damask de soie*, self-color, and very rich broche, gauze de chambres, with chintz figures, neat and quiet, for evening wear; white canvas grenadines, with gros grain stripe and satin stripes; silk grenadines, a finely finished soft material, with stripes of all shades and hues; each fabric a marvel of manufacturing skill.

On the same floor as the shawl department is that devoted to ladies' and children's outfitting and furnishing goods. The latest novelties here were quilted satin skirts, black, embroidered in white, blue, purple, and gold. These were extremely rich in appearance, especially those embroidered in purple. For infants, there were embroidered cashmere cloaks, of very elaborate design, lined with quilted satin, and ranging from $50 to $90 each. Morning wrappers for ladies were shown in great number, one of them so elaborate it might be mistaken for an evening dress. It was of cashmere, edged with Yak lace, and trimmed with pink silk. This was priced at $150. Among ladies' suits, (all made on the premises,) there was a fine steel-colored poplin, with small embroidered flower figures, tastefully trimmed with crimson silk, and edged with lace; another of straw-colored silk, with trimmings of the same, edged with lace; another of bronze-tinted silk, &c. These suits ranged from $200 to $300 each. It should not be forgotten that, though the most costly fabrics are kept by this firm, they have also a large and abundant stock of goods of lower price and more substantial character. Their specialty is the finer kinds, but they keep all, and if it is desired to see what can be done in textile fabrics, a visit to Arnold & Constable's will show it.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Few stores are more patronized at this time than those of Macy & Co. Their extensive establishment at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, the busy crowd within, and the continuous hum, reminded one of a populous bee-hive. The principal attraction for the season is a large exhibition of fancy goods, specially intended for holiday presents. Toys of all kinds, dolls in great variety, box toys, houses, stores, kitchens, and horses and wagons for children, there is an immense display of doll housekeeping represented, from the elborately-furnished palace for the wax lady who opens and closes her eyes, and is robed in costly silks, to the bare, unfurnished room for the plebeian rag doll. The tables set apart for books are largely patronized. These volumes are mostly the works of well known and popular authors, and of course are bound in very attractive style. Some excellent chromos and water colors, neatly framed, may also be found here. The more ornamental sorts of house-furnishing goods are abundant; and of those less ornamental than useful there is a large stock to select from. Baskets, carved-wood goods, fans of all kinds and at all prices, perfumes, from the cheapest to the most expensive of Lubin; toilet articles, bronzes, and English ormolus crowd the counters, and attract their hundreds of purchasers. Russia and Turkey leather articles, of every sort and variety known in the market, may be bought. Indeed, it would appear almost impossible to find anything in the line of fancy goods which may not be obtained at Macy's. All day the store is thronged with busy crowds, mainly ladies and children; and on Saturday afternoon last it was a matter of difficulty to make the tour of the place, so dense was the crowd which filled it. Mr. Macy stated that the number of visitors they have had since the commencement of the holiday season has averaged from 25,000 to 30,000 per day, and it has been ascertained by actual count that as many as 5,000 persons have been in the store at one time. This speaks for its popularity in a way which renders any merely verbal recommendation superfluous.

STERN BROTHERS.

The popular establishment of Stern Brothers, No. 367 Sixth-avenue, is unusually attractive at this time, from the large stocks of new goods which have been laid in to meet the demands of the holiday season. They have a full line of trimming and cloak velvets, at unusually low prices, and in every variety of shade; silks in new and popular colors, and of all qualities. In millinery, ostrich tips, fancy feathers, a full assortment of the finest French flowers, sash ribbons, scarfs and ties, silk handkerchiefs, French brocaded scarfs, gros grain and watered bonnet ribbons, of every shape and width; and a very large stock of kid gloves, considerably reduced from original prices. Their stock of worsted goods deserve special mention, from the great variety of design and the excellent selection offered. The stock of laces is also large and good, comprising guipure, thread, black and colored yak laces, French and Spanish blonde, and point and point applique. In fancy goods, there is an excellent selection of gold filagree articles. Whitby jet necklaces, ear-rings, pins, coronets, &c. Some pretty bronze ornaments, perfume bottles, fancy soaps and perfumes, gilt and pearl jewelry, carved-wood goods, such as card-baskets, hat-racks, wall-pockets, picture-frames, &c. All the stock has been marked down to very low figures.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,

Corner of East Fourteenth-street and Union-square, display a large stock of holiday goods, of recent importation. Porcelain and crystal vases, some of great cost and beauty, and others plain and cheap, with all intermediate degrees, were ranged on their shelves. The ever-popular Swiss carved-wood goods were of course plentiful, and in constant demand. In bronzes there was a good display, both as to quality and design; the card-baskets and inkstands in this material were noticeable from the excellence of their finish and ingenious patterns. Writing-desks, mouchoir cases in velvet, leather, and wood; portrait and autograph albums, work-baskets in willow-ware, and a very attractive assortment of French gilt goods were shown, and some pretty little nick-nacks in mother-of-pearl, such as miniature thermometres, card-cases, card-trays, &c. Of dolls there was a large number, in many styles and degrees of beauty, though the more popular seemed to be blondes; these had large blue eyes which opened to an amazing extent on pulling a small wire projecting from the backs of their necks. Many fine necklaces in jet, and jet and tortoise-shell sets, were shown; with ladies' fans, of elegant pattern and delicate workmanship, and small portrait stands of gilt, making attractive ornaments for the centre-table or mantel. In the millinery department there was an extensive stock of smoking jackets, ladies' and children's furs, hosiery, laces, handkerchiefs, &c., all at very moderate prices.

UNION ADAMS & CO.

For an excellent class of hosiery goods, Union Adams & Co., No. 637 Broadway, are deservedly popular. Their recent additions to their stock [illegible] mainly in the gentlemen's furnishing department. Elaborate white scarfs, for evening dress, appear to be extremely popular this season, as black were last year; silk handkerchiefs, plain and with colored borders, are largely in demand, and the cold weather has increased in like degree the call for silk and cashmere mufflers, intended to be worn under the overcoat. These varieties of goods were displayed in large quantities, and of the widest range of quality and price.

E. MEARES.

Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, has recently opened a handsome collection of toys and fancy goods, in addition to his already large stock of fancy dry goods. This collection comprises an immense variety of glove-boxes, in wood and other material, work-boxes, writing-desks, odor caskets, portfolios, dressing-cases, Bohemian glass-ware, porte-monnaies, dolls of all kinds, and houses for them, furnished and unfurnished; paint-boxes, lava ornaments and nick-nacks, Chinese puzzles, games of many kinds, nine-pins, &c. The display is an excellent one, and the selection of goods judicious. Articles suitable for Christmas and New-Year's presents may be found at this store in as great variety and at prices as moderate as anywhere on the west side.

M'CREERY & CO.

Shawls, silks, and furs, of good quality, and specially suited to the season, may be obtained at McCreery & Co.'s establishment, Broadway and Eleventh-street. They have recently added largely to their stocks, and now offer a fine selection of goods intended for ladies' use.

EHRICH'S,

Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-fourth-street, keeps up its name and reputation as the Temple of Fashion. Its stock of goods for the season is of the widest and most various character. A large line of toys and purely fancy articles has been recently opened, and the ordinary stock of millinery and other dry goods has received many seasonable additions. These have been marked down to extremely moderate prices, and the opportunity to secure good bargains in the articles displayed in this popular establishment should not be neglected.

LOUISIANA.

The Disputed Vote of the State for President—The Republican and the Warmoth Counts.

The following table gives the vote of Louisiana as counted by the legitimate Republican Board, and by Warmoth's appointees. The vote of the State in 1870 was 65,674 Republican, to 41,170 Democratic. In 1868 the vote which elected Gov. Warmoth was 64,901 Republican, against 38,046 Democratic; in the same year the vote for President was 33,263 for Grant, against 80,225 for Seymour, an aggregate of 113,488 votes. The registration in 1867 was 45,199 whites, against 84,431 negroes:

	Republican Count.		Warmoth Count.	
Parishes.	Grant.	Greeley.	Grant.	Greeley.
Ascension	1830	663	1830	662
Assumption	1897	1297	1378	1812
Avoyelles	1885	1286	1370	1796
Baton Rouge, East	2459	917	851	1338
Baton Rouge, West	900	237	900	287
Bienville	428	872	335	873
Bossier	1159	noth'g	554	950
Caddo	1238	627	1574	1810
Cameron	40	176	40	174
Caldwell	369	486	399	430
Calcasieu	69	578	62	590
Carroll	1452	332	1482	372
Concordia	1639	1·8	1639	149
Catahoula	878	678	720	822
Claiborne	942	1357	942	1255
De Soto	1043	790	445	1430
Feliciana, East	1669	647	1667	647
Feliciana, West	1305	279	1453	224
Franklin	261	538	260	525
Grant	771	171	465	500
Iberville	2239	694	2249	694
Iberia	1046	626	946	626
Jackson	610	446	601	672
Jefferson	1726	981	1726	1536
Livingston	146	553	149	530
Lafourche	1792	1697	1692	1770
Lafayette	482	884	476	847
Morehouse	1064	673	814	481
Madison	1750	311	1577	478
Natchitoches	1206	noth'g	548	1247
Ouachita	1425	620	1565	740
Orleans	12935	21360	13144	23077
Plaquemines	2163	460	1039	460
Point Coupe	1454	1092	1453	1098
Red River	913	362	913	359
Rapides	1920	1049	1176	1956
Richland	218	646	324	646
Sabine	62	739	60	748
St. John Baptist	1166	639	1166	539
St. James	1852	663	No returns	
St. Martin	707	641	707	641
St. Charles	1228	145	1228	145
St. Mary	1867	739	1531	1072
St. Tammany	112	111	No returns	
St. Landry	1890	2347	1383	2987
St. Bernard	460	269	354	419
St. Helena	461	521	277	702
Terrebonne	1593	1407	No returns	
Tangipahoa	760	623	604	778
Tensas	2283	166	2315	151
Union	489	460	488	1242
Vermillion	228	656	228	675
Vernon	30	699	25	693
Winn	114	575	120	537
Webster	822	573	624	954
Washington	167	453	167	427
Total	71653	57029	59975	66467
Majorities	14624	....	....	6492
Aggregates	....	128682	126442	....

A Ray of Hope.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Doubtless the majority of your City readers are being constantly annoyed by the impertinence of stage-drivers and street-car conductors. As a rule, they endure uncomplainingly these daily repeated acts of incivility, partly because they do not care to take the time and trouble necessary to enter a complaint against the offenders, and partly because they believe no satisfactory attention will be given to their complaint. The other day I reported at headquarters a stage-driver who had been impudent to me. The Company's official received my complaint most civilly, regretted that I had been subjected to the annoyance, thanked me for informing him of the misdemeanor, and said he would instantly discharge the offender, who would not be again taken into the Company's service, unless he should bring a written request from me asking that he might be reinstated. The official told me it was the desire of the managers to employ only respectful drivers, but they had no means of knowing when a driver is uncivil, except the information be furnished them by passengers. "And," he added, "if all persons who have cause for complaint would be kind enough to do as you have done, there would be fewer impudent drivers on the boxes of our stages." Since then the driver has called to see me, telling me he had been dismissed, and begged me to ask for his reinstallment.

I have also heard of a similar instance, in which like prompt action was taken by the authorities. It may be there are many such. It is true that one ill-mannered stage-driver or car-conductor more or less, does not make much difference where there are such a lot of them, but if each of us assumes the responsibility of "looking after" the man who is impudent to him, not much time will elapse before this not unimportant item of much-needed "reform" will be accomplished.

I have taken the liberty of trespassing upon so much of your valuable space because of your well-known readiness to aid in the redress of every popular—and unpopular—grievance and wrong, in which good work you have the blessing of every honest citizen. ****

Call for a Prohibition State Convention.

Believing the interests of the temperance cause demand the thorough organization of temperance men and Christians for the purpose of a practical warfare against the liquor traffic, we hereby call a mass State Convention, to be held in the City Hall, in Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of more thoroughly and effectively organizing the Prohibition party of the State of New-York, and also to adopt measures for the establishment of a leading newspaper, devoted to the interests of the Prohibition party. There will be both an afternoon and evening session, and at the latter it is expected addresses will be delivered by able and eloquent advocates of absolute prohibition.

All temperance men and Christians in sympathy with the object of this call, and willing to unite in an organization based upon the principles of the National Prohibition Party, are cordially invited to be present and participate in the proceedings of the Convention. Come prepared to stay at the evening session, as well as the morning and afternoon, and also come praying for the success of the cause. Be prepared for practical work.

REV. I. HARRIS, Chairman.
G. H. WHEELER, Secretary.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1872.

Official Vote of Nevada—Grant's Majority 2,177.

The following is the official vote of Nevada for President, taking the highest vote cast for Electors on each ticket:

Counties.	Grant.	Greeley.	Counties.	Grant.	Greeley.
Churchill	41	53	Nye	339	294
Douglas	231	105	Ormsby	514	310
Elko	611	558	Storey	2603	1471
Esmeralda	267	207	Washoe	477	284
Humboldt	392	358	White Pine	660	452
Lincoln	849	1045	Lyon	457	181
Lander	972	918			
			Total	9413	6236

The vote of Nevada for Governor in 1870 resulted as follows: Tritte, Republican, 6,147; Bradley, Democrat, 7,200; Democratic majority, 1,053.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	8	Leather, sides	6,4[illegible]
Broom Corn, bales	5	Molasses, (N. O.) bbls.	2,6[illegible]
Cotton, bales	3,119	Rosin, bbls.	582
Dried Fruit, pks.	41	Oil-cake, pks.	985
Eggs, bbls.	250	Pork, pks.	347
Flour, bbls.	7,919	Beef, pks.	549
Wheat, bushels	71,480	Cut-meats, pks.	4,489
Corn, bushels	25,600	Grease, pks.	95
Oats, bushels	19,050	Lard, pks.	1,775
Malt, bushels	1,500	Stearine, pks.	174
Barley, bushels	5,000	Butter, pks.	2,874
Grass-seed, bags	278	Cheese, pks.	1,538
Flax-seed, bags	250	Tallow, pks.	62
Beans, bbls.	246	Dressed Hogs, No.	503
Peas, bushels	1,740	Pecans, pks.	220
Corn-meal, bbls.	200	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	9
Corn-meal, bags	240	Whisky, bbls.	975
Hops, bales	16	Wool, bales	871
Hides, No.	952	Oil, bbls.	100
Hides, bales	305		

COAL—Has been quite actively sought after at firm and advancing prices. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $18; House do., $22 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5@$6 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been firm but inactive, no further sales having been reported. Java quoted up ½c. ₱ lb., on a livelier business; sales 28,000 mats by the Nabob and Stella Marius, on private terms. Of Maracaibo, further sales of 556 bags, by the Princess Beatrice, were reported on private terms; market otherwise quiet. Values well maintained.

COTTON—A moderate demand has been noted for early delivery at essentially unaltered figures. Sales, 1,557 bales, (of which 150 bales were to arrive,) including 620 bales to shippers, 845 bales to spinners, 17 bales to speculators, and 75 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been less activity and prices have been quoted easier, though closing more steadily. Sales have been made of 12,750 bales, (of which 5,200 bales last evening, and 7,550 bales today, basis of Low Middling, with December contracts closing at 19⅛c.; January, 19⅜c.; February, 19⅝c.; March, 19⅞c.; April, 20c.; May, 20 5-16c., and June, 20½c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: December, 19.21c.; January, 19.39c.; February, 19.61c.; March, 19.86c; April, 20.21c.; May, 20.50c.; June, 20.78c. The receipts at this port today were 3,119 bales, including 143 bales from Baltimore, 1,380 bales from Galveston, 605 bales from Morehead City, 781 bales from New-Orleans, and 210 bales per rail. The week's exports hence have been 9,928 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Ordinary	18⅜	18½	18¾	19⅛
Strict Good Ord'y	18 11-16	18 15-16	19 3-16	19 7-16
Low Middling	19	19¼	19½	19¾
Middling	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅜	22	22¼

CORDAGE—Has been comparatively quiet, but quoted steady.

DRUGS AND DYES—There has been a restricted movement reported since our last, but prices have been generally quoted stronger on less urgent offerings of most kinds of stock.

DYEWOODS—Have been very lightly dealt in within the previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very slow trade has been noted in State and Western Flour, since our last, at rather easier, though not quotably lower, prices. Holders have shown rather more urgency in their offerings, especially of low grade stock, though not disposed to make important concessions. The inquiry from all sources has been limited. Sales have been reported of 7,300 bbls., including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 30, chiefly at $5 85@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra State, $6 90@$7 25; good to extra choice do., at $7 25@$7 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 85@$7 25, chiefly at $6 90@$7 for standard brands; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 90@$7 25 ₱ bbl., and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been steady, but inactive; 550 bbls. sold within the previous range. Of California Flour, 350 bbls. changed hands at $8 75@$9 25; of Rye Flour, 250 bbls. at $5 65@$6 35, and of Corn-meal, 340 bbls., in lots, at generally unchanged figures. Buckwheat Flour firm and in moderate request.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very quiet as a rule, the light offerings of prime samples, firm views of holders, and meagre supply of freight room checking business. A limited milling call has been noted. Sales have been reported since our last, of 51,000 bushels at $1 64 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, (2,800 bushels,) afloat, (for milling;) $1 57@$1 58, chiefly at $1 57, for No. 2 do.; $1 52 for No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 43@$1 48 for No. 3 Spring, in lots; $1 85 for Prime Amber Michigan, in store, (about 6,000 bushels,) and $2@$2 02½ for White Western, in lots.... Corn has been quite dull as a rule and rather weak, though not quotably cheaper. Sales have been confined to about 61,000 bushels, at 67c. for strictly prime Mixed Western, afloat; 65c.@65½c., chiefly at 65c., for do., in store; 65½c.@66c. for Steamer grades do., afloat. Other kinds nominal. Demand mostly from home buyers, and, in part, on speculative account, want of freight room against shipping inquiry.... Rye, Barley, and Barley-malt dull at former figures.... Oats have been quiet and depressed, with sales reported of only 34,000 bushels, at 48c.@50c. for new Mixed Western, in lots; 47½c.@49c. for Black; 51c.@54½c. for White do.; 50c. for Stained White State, from track; with 53c. asked and only 52c. bid for prime old Mixed Western, in store.... The week's exports include 19,758 bbls. Flour, 379,008 bushels Wheat, 119,663 bushels Corn.

HARDWARE—Has been generally held with firmness, but business has been comparatively tame and unsatisfactory.

HEMP—Jute Butts have been purchased to the extent of 6,000 bales, to arrive, at 2½c., currency; market firm, but otherwise quiet.

HIDES—A fairly active business has been reported in most kinds of stock at the improved figures previously noted. The week's receipts have been only 12,694 Hides and 324 bales do.; sales, 61,000 Hides and 247 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 11,520 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, 22@25 lbs., at 27½c.@29c., gold, selected; 1,060 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 22 lbs.; 2,300 Dry Montevideo, 22 lbs., on private terms; 4,500 Dry Rio Grande Cow, 18@19 lbs., at 28c.; 300 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 11 lbs., at 29½c., gold, selected; 1,510 Dry Corrientes, 24 lbs., 4,500 Dry California, (part to arrive,) 24 lbs.; 1,000 Dry California Kips, (part to arrive,) 10 lbs.; 3,200 Dry Bogota, 18@22 lbs.; 1,300 Dry Central American, 19@21 lbs.; 400 Dry Acapulco, 23 lbs.; 7,200 Dry Sierra Leone, 10 lbs., on private terms; 4,000 Dry Matamoras, 22@24 lbs., part at 23c., gold, selected; 300 Dry-salted Matamoras, 32 lbs., on private terms; 7,900 Dry Texas, (part to arrive,) 22@24 lbs., at 24c., currency; 3,700 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, (part to arrive,) 9@11 lbs., on private terms; 2,100 Wet-salted Texas, 50@60 lbs., at 13½c.@14c., currency; 1,610 Wet-salted Western Cows, 60 lbs., on private terms; 2,600 Wet-salted City Slaughters, 70 lbs., at 12½c., currency; 60 bales Calcutta Cow, 11@14 lbs., on private terms; 187 bales Calcutta Buffalo, (part to arrive,) 20@21 lbs., at 14c.@14½c., gold. The stock on hand is 77,400 Hides and 1,138 bales, (same time last year, 47,700 Hides and 566 bales,) as follows: 42,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c.; 9,700 Dry Montevideo, &c.; 12,800 Dry Rio Grande, 800 Dry Bogota, 3,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 3,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 6,000 Wet salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 352 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 786 bales Calcutta Cow.

LEATHER—The arrivals of Hemlock have been quite liberal, and the stock has been on the increase, the demand having been moderate from jobbers and manufacturers. Union Crop has been fairly active and firm. We Quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 33c.@36c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Light, 40c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@22c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 35c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Southern, 30c.@32c., ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull; quotations unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited demand, lower and irregular, with strained closing at $3 60; sales, 900 bbls. No. 1 and Pale, part at $3 90@$5 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar sold to the extent of 100 bbls. Newbern thin at $4 75 ₱ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine declined to 56½c. for merchantable, closing somewhat unsettled; 440 bbls. sold, mostly in lots, at 56c.@58c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed in demand, in a jobbing way, and quoted at 90c.@91c., in casks and bbls. Other kinds quiet, but generally steady.

PAINTS—Have been in limited request, but generally firm as to values.

PETROLEUM—Has been neglected and nominal throughout, with Crude, in bulk, quoted at 12½c.@12¾c.; Refined at 27¼c. asked, and 26½c. bid; cases, 30c.@30½c., and Refined at Philadelphia at 27c. asked. Oil City quotation, $3 75; Upper and Lower Roads, $3 60@$3 70; Petroleum Centre, $3 70.

PROVISIONS—There has been a very moderate movement noted in Pork since our last, with less firmness as to values. For early delivery the reported sales embrace 175 bbls new Mess at $13 62½@$13 75; 250 bbls. old do., in lots, at $13 25, and small lots of City Prime Mess at $15 25@$15 50, and of extra Prime at $11 75 ₱ bbl. For forward delivery old Western Mess was nominally quoted at $13 for December; new do., $13 25 bid, and $13 50 asked, same option, and $13 bid and $13 25 asked for January, without important dealings.... Dressed Hogs declined about ⅛c. on a less active demand and more urgent offering, City ranging from 5⅞c.@6⅛c., Western 5⅛c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.... Cut-meats have been weak and drooping, on a very moderate demand, with sales reported since our last of 50 tcs. Pickled Hams, about 16 lbs., at 9½c.; 50 tcs. do., light averages, at 10c.; 4,000 Green Hams, averaging about 15 lbs., at 8½c.; 800 Pickled Hams, in bulk, averaging 17 lbs., at 8⅞c.; 12,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11@12 lb. averages, at 8c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams, 12@10 lbs., in bulk, at 12c.@12½c.; and 250 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, January delivery, at 5c.... Bacon has been offered more freely, especially for early delivery, and has been quoted easier as to price, on a comparatively moderate demand. The difficulty of procuring freight room has been decidedly adverse to shippers, some of whom have been represented as realizing on stock previously contracted for, for export, rather than take the chances of the freight market. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 350 boxes Short Clear, January delivery, at 7⅛c., which was an extreme price at the close, some offerings having been reported at 7½c., with Long Clear, same delivery, quoted at about 6⅞c.@6⅞c.; 2,500 boxes Long and Short Clear, January and February deliveries, mainly at 7 1-16c.; 1,800 boxes Long and Short Clear, January delivery, at Chicago, chiefly at 6c.; 1,300 boxes Short Clear, Chicago delivery, Winter months, at 6⅛c., and 200 boxes Short Rib, assorted weights, prompt delivery at Chicago, at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.... Lard has been comparatively dull and weak for early delivery, with freer offerings noted. Shippers and refiners have been operating with unusual reserve. Sales have been reported of only 300 tcs. new Western Steam, in lots, at 7⅜c., which was the asking price for full parcels, with 7¼c. bid; small lots of old do. at 8c.; 85 tcs. No. 1 Western at 7⅝c.; and 320 tcs. City, in lots, at 7¾c. ₱ lb. For forward delivery, a fairly active inquiry was noted at rather steadier rates, with sales of 500 tcs. Western Steam, February, at 8⅛c.; 2,500 tcs. do., March, at 8⅜c.; and 250 tcs. do. April, at 8⅝c.; the market closing quite firmly, with buyers at these figures, and 1-16c.@⅛c. more asked.... Of new Extra Mess Beef 200 bbls., and of new Mess do. 50 bbls. sold at full rates; other Beef products inactive at former rates.... Butter, Eggs, and Cheese, essentially as in our last.... The week's exports include 1,435 pks. Pork, 12,935 boxes Bacon, 2,228 pks. Lard, 1,502 tcs. Beef, 1,309 pks. Butter, and 14,363 boxes Cheese.

SALT—Has been in active request and very firm as to price. Liverpool scarce. We quote: Liverpool Ground at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 50@$3 25 ₱ sack, from store; Turk's Island at 35c. ₱ bushel; Syracuse, $1 90@$1 95; Factory filled, $2 25; Bulk, 36c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been nominal at 6¾c., gold, for Crude, ₱ lb., on a very limited inquiry.

SKINS—Deer have been of very ready sale at rising prices, on limited offerings; sales, 3,000 lbs. Central American, 5,000 lbs Sisal, and 10,000 lbs. Mexican and Texas, part to arrive. Receipts, 17 bales Vera Cruz, &c. 7 bales Brazos, and 9 bales Texas, &c. We quote: Honduras Deer, 60c.; Guatemala, 67½c.; Chagres, 67½c.; Campeachy, 58c.; Sisal, 60c.; San Juan, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Porto Cabello, 67½c.; Angostura, 50c.; Para, 58c.; Southern and Texas, 50c., currency, ₱ lb. Goat have been firm and in fair request, with sales reported of 40 bales Mexican, 75 bales Texas, 79 bales Calcutta, 28 bales Cape, 30 bales Maracaibo, and, at auction, 19 bales Rio Hache. Receipts, 108 bales Mexican, 30 bales Calcutta, 21 bales Savanilla, 2 bales Vera Cruz, and 19 bales Texas, &c. We quote: Goat—Tampico, 51c.; Matamoras, 51c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.@53c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Bogota, 45c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each 80c.@90c.; Patna, 42½c.; E. I. Tanned Goat, 90c.@95c.; E. I. Tanned Sheep, 70c.@75c., currency, ₱ lb.

SPICES—There has been generally less call for supplies, yet prices have not varied materially. We quote: No. 1 Nutmegs at 92c.@94c.; Mace, $1 20@$1 25; Cassia, 28c.; White Pepper, 33c.@34c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@17¼c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c.; Pimento at 11c.@11¼c.; Cloves, 20½c.@21c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been inactive, but nominally unchanged as to values. A sale of 1,900 boxes Havana was reported as having been made late yesterday, but without reliable particulars.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been quite dull, with 8⅝c. named as the asking rate for the best samples of low grade stock; 35,000 lbs. sold at 8⅜c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Of Stearine, 50 hhds. choice sold, for prompt delivery, at 8¾c.; and 20 tcs. on dock, at 8¾c. And of Yellow Grease, a small lot at 6¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has advanced to 98c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of about 250 bbls. at this price.

WHALEBONE—Has been very dull within the previous nominal range.

FREIGHTS—Room on both berth and charter was quite scarce, and very high rates were claimed for prompt accommodation, checking the outward movement of produce, though a fair inquiry prevailed, especially for room for Cotton, Grain, and Provisions.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bales Cotton, forward shipments, on private terms, and by steam, 500 bales do. at ⅝d.@11-16d. ₱ lb. Also, a British ship, 1,679 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo; another, 1,340 tons, (now at Boston,) hence with general cargo, on private terms. And an American ship, 947 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For London, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour, at 4s. ₱ bbl.; also, a British bark, 481 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For a direct port in the United Kingdom or the Continent, the British steam-ship Delta, 1,599 tons, (to arrive,) hence with a full cargo of Provisions at 60s. ₱ ton.... For Cork and orders, a Swedish bark, 575 tons, with about 280 quarters Grain, (option of Oil, on foreign charter,) from Baltimore, on private terms, and two barks, (to arrive some weeks hence,) with Grain, from do., reported at 6s. 9d., or, if direct, 3d. off.... For Bremen, by steam, 800 bales Cotton, 600 pks. Lard, 235 boxes Bacon, 1,000 pks. Tobacco, and 3,600 pks. Mdse. at full market rates.... For Rotterdam, by sail, 160 tcs. Lard on private terms; also a Norwegian brig, 210 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, 345 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Bilboa, a British tern schooner, 189 tons, hence, with about 1,200 bbls. Naphtha, reported at 8s. ₱ bbl.... For Barbadoes, an American schooner, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on the basis of 70c. ₱ bbl.; and another, with 150,000 feet Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $13, gold, with privilege of second port at ten per cent. additional.... For Jamaica, a schooner, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, on the basis of 55c. ₱ bbl., and back with Logwood, at $5 ₱ ton.... For Cienfuegos and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, 400 hhds. capacity, at 55c. and $5.... For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, 400 hhds. capacity, reported at 51½c.; another at 52½c. and $5; and an American bark at 58c. and $5 25, with privilege of south side at 60c. and $5 50. For Sagua and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, 500 hhds. capacity, at 54c.; and for Matanzas and back, to Philadelphia, another at 52½c.... For New-York, an American bark, 318 tons, reported from Matanzas, with Sugar, at $4, and Tobacco at 75c.; and an American brig, 342 tons, from do., with Melado, at about $3 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Flour steady. Wheat buoyant and unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 13⅜@$1 13⅝ spot, $1 14⅛@$1 14¼, January; No. 3 Spring, $1 02@$1 03; rejected, 92c.@93½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 31c. spot, 31⅛c., January; Rejected, 29⅛c.@29¼c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 24⅛c.@24¼c.; Rejected, 22½c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2, 63c. Barley in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Fall, 61½c. Pork in fair demand and firm at $11 50 spot. Lard—Demand good at full prices; 7¼c. cash; $7 15@$7 20 ₱ cwt. January. Bulk Meats quiet; Short-Rib Middles, packed, 5¼c.; Green Hams strong and higher; sales, 16 lbs. averages, at $7 05; 15 lbs. averages, $7 50@$7 62½; other Green Meats quiet. Whisky in fair demand and higher at 90c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 23,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—Lake Imports—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 3,223 bushels; Corn, 38,100 bushels; Oats, 32,290 bushels; Barley, 13,617 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Wheat, 1,200 bushels; Corn, 38,100 bushels; Oats, 29,400 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7@$7 25; Bakers', $7@$7 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $8 75@$9 50. Wheat steady; sales in small lots of Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 40, quoted; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 35; White Michigan, $1 80; White Canada, $1 80@$1 87½; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65. Corn easy; sales, 25,000 bushels No. 2 at 49c.; sales of car-lots at 50c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held 40c.; No. 2 Toledo, 42c. Barley nominal at 90c.@95c. for Canada, 85c.@90c. for Western, 75c. for State. Rye steady at 80c. Barley Malt quiet; Prime Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Flour steady. Wheat—Some demand for No. 2 Spring at $1 14, but held high; Winter—Nothing done. Corn—Demand light, holders firm; No. 2 Mixed, 30½c.@31c. at East St. Louis, on the track. Oats firmer; No. 2, 26c. at East St. Louis, on the track. Barley—No sales. Rye firm; No. 2, 62½c.@64c. Whisky firm at 92c. Pork dull at $12@$12 25. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon—Only a small order trade. Lard in good demand for future delivery; Steam—7⅛c. January, 7c. cash. Live Hogs firmer; full range, $3 25@$4, most sales at $3 65@$3 80. Cattle dull. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 3,0.0 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. Receipts of Hogs since Nov. 1—288,000, against 241,000 last year; shipped the same time, 22,000

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—Flour in fair demand and firm at $7 50@$7 75. Wheat firm and scarce; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 55@$1 57. Corn steady. Rye firm and scarce at 74c.@76c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley in fair demand and firm for best grades. Butter in fair demand and lower at 24c.@25c. Pork dull at $12. Lard quiet; steam, $7 12½@$7 18¾; Kettle, $7 37½@$7 50. Bulk Meats quiet at 3⅝c. for Shoulders, 5⅛c.@5¼c. for Sides. Bacon—Shoulders dull at 5c.; Sides, 8c.@8⅛c. for delivery Monday. Green Meats—Shoulders, 3⅛c.@3⅜c.; Sides, 4⅜c; Hams, 6⅜c.@8⅛c. Live Hogs steady at $3 70@$3 77½. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at 90c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Flour advanced 25c. on all grades but Double Extra; sales, 1,900 bbls., closing at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm, but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 62. Corn unchanged; sales, 1,600 bushels at 59c.@60c. Barley dull; Canada held at 92c.@$1 00; sales, 8,700 bushels on private terms. Corn-meal—$1 25 for Bolted; $1 24 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed higher; Shorts, $21; Ship-stuffs, $22; Middlings, $23, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—Flour quiet and firm; Extra Family, $6 25; A No. 1, $7 50; Fancy, $8 25. Grain very quiet; receipts light. Live Hogs active and lower; extreme range, $3 75@$4; only a few lots sold at the outside figures; receipts, 7,000 bushels. Provisions easier, but not quotably lower; small sales of Pork at $12 50. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 3½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¾c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c.@6¼c. for round lots; ½c. higher, packed. Lard, 7⅛c.@7½c. for keg, 8⅛c. for strictly choice leaf. Green Meats nominal; no sales reported. Whisky firm at 90c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 14.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand and advanced; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 88; Amber Michigan, $1 67@$1 67½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 66; No. 2 Red, $1 61@$1 65; January, $1 64. Corn a shade better; High Mixed New, 37½c.; Low Mixed New, 36½c.@37c. Oats dull and unchanged. Dressed Hogs, $4 70@$4 75. Cloverseed, $5 15. Receipts—12,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—None.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 249; market quiet and steady; a few medium to fair Steers sold at 4¼c.@5½c.; medium butcher's Cows, 3c.@3¼c.; Stockers, 3c.@3¼c.; shipments, 1,391. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market ruled fairly active during the morning at a range of $3 65@$4; common to extra closed dull and easier at $3 90@$3 95 for best; shipments, 4,000; number of hogs packed here to date, 429,430, against 507,907 at the same date last year.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—Flour firm; Superfine State, $4 50@$5 50; Extra Family, $8@$9. Wheat active but not quotably higher; Red, $1 77@$1 85; Amber, $1 85@$1 95; White, $1 95@$2 10. Rye, 95c.@$1. Corn active; Yellow, Old, 66c.; New, 58c.@62c.; Mixed Western, 65c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 50c.@52c.; Mixed, 46c.@48c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 17c.; Refined, 26c.@27c. Clover-seed, $9@$9 25; Timothy, $3 50. Whisky, 96c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 21; No. 2, $1 13½. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 26¾c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 37c. Rye in fair demand and advanced; No. 1, 63½c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 65½c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 3,800 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—Cotton in fair demand; Good Ordinary, 18c; Low Middling, 18¾c.; Middling, 19⅜c.; net receipts, 1,285 bales; gross, 1,489 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,517 bales; coastwise, 485 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 5,800 bales; stock, 169,075 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 14.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 54c. Resin quiet at $3 15 for Strained; $3 50 for No. 1. Crude Turpentine sold at $3 25 for Hard; and $5 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar firmer.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; supply small. Rye quiet and steady at 95c.@98c. for State and Western. Corn and Barley—Nothing doing. Oats unchanged; sales, 1 car State, in bags, at 50c.

MOBILE, Dec. 14.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 17⅞c; Low Middling, 18⅞c.@18½c.; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 3,075 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,032 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 46,160 bales.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 14.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Winter Red, held at $1 65; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 58. Corn steady; New High Mixed, 46c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 14.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 17⅝c.; Low Middling, 18⅜c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 3,456 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,902 bales; sales, 1,397 bales; stock, 78,956 bales.

Decision in a Liquor Case.

The Supreme Court of New-Hampshire has recently decided, in favor of the plaintiffs, the suit of Hovey and others, of Boston, against a liquor-dealer named Grant, in Portsmouth. The particulars of the suit are thus stated:

"The defendant bought large quantities of liquor in the Fall of 1870 of Boston dealers, and among the number the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs brought an action of trespass for the value of the liquors, claiming that the defendant never intended to pay for them when he bought them, and that, therefore, the sale was void. The defendant claimed among other defenses, that, if at the time of the purchase of the liquors he had in view the law prohibiting their sale, and intended to resist payment by means of the law, it was no fraud upon the vender. The Court held that if the defendant at the time of the purchase intended not to pay for the liquors for any cause, and concealed that intention from the seller, it was fraud upon the seller, which would justify him in rescinding the sale and recovering his liquors or the value thereof in an action of trespass. The jury found a verdict for the full amount for the plaintiffs, and this Court have recently reaffirmed the law as laid down at the trial."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Held by Blatchford, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Equity Calendar.—1, Gleason vs. Thill et al.; 2, Holmes vs. Guest; 4, Anthony et al. vs. Garrison; 8, Wooster vs. Calhoun; 10, Myers, Executrix, vs. Dunbar et al.; 11, Adriance et al. vs. Holley et al.; 12, Aultman vs. Holley et al.; 16, Montgomery et al. vs. The New-York and South Carolina Steam-ship Company; 17, The Elm City Company vs. Wooster; 20, Bell vs. Wilson; 21, Bell vs. Harris; 22, Wheeler, Jr., vs. McCormick; 23, The New-York Car Spring Company vs. The National Spring Company; 26, Cohn vs. Heptonstall; 27, Hoffman vs. Peck; 34, Bushnell vs. The Metallic Union Spring Company et al.; 35, Piper vs. Moon et al.; 36, The Union Paper Bag Machine Company et al. vs. Newell et al.; 37, Same vs. Same; 38, King vs. Werner; 39, King vs. Lyle; 40, Robertson vs. The Secombe Manufacturing Company; 41, American Rattan Company vs. Salomon et al.; 43, Aborn vs. Mason; 44, Smith et al. vs. Reynolds et al.; 45, Stevens vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 46, King vs. Herrmann et al.; 46½, Cadle, Jr., vs. Ocean National Bank; 47, Hodge et al. vs. Wagner et al.; 48, Mahler vs. Kappelhoff; 50, Thompson vs. Calhoun et al.; 51, Page, Administratrix, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 52, Brigham vs. Luddington; 53, Moury vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 54, Cohn et al. vs. Carpenter et al.; 55, Roberts vs. Dodge, Executrix, et al.; 56, Roberts vs. Snowdon et al.; 57, Roberts vs. Lowndes; 58, Collender vs. Griffith; 59, Same vs. Same; 60, Delaney vs. Collender; 61, Spencer vs. Allison; 63, Roberts vs. Ryer; 64, Dewitt vs. Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—945, Franklin vs. Marks, impleaded; 2339, Hinkel vs. Drucker; 3977, The Russell Manufacturing Company vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 3717, Hotton vs. Hotton et al.; 1079½, Noyes vs. Perry et al.; 3147, Hewlett vs. The Mayor, &c., City New-York; 4061, Coogan, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., City New-York; 603, White et al. vs. Fuller; 1631, Harris vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 2225, Evans, &c., vs. Traker; 2227, Young et al. vs. Truker; 2403, Koehler vs. Megibben; 2409, Mallory et al. vs. Nelson; 2411, Mellen, Jr., vs. Harman; 2415, Smith et al. vs. Gibbs; 2417, Naylor vs. Patterson; 2419, Allen et al. vs. Stafford; 2421, Koehler vs. The Mayor, &c., City New-York; 2423, Hart vs. Taylor et al.; 2431, Wissert vs. Lassing et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court open at 11 A. M.—96, Connolly vs. Hamill; 42, Bentz vs. Thurber; 66½, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transportation Company; 534, McHaig vs. Goodyear et al.; 296, Dawson vs. Western; 1204½, Howard vs. Faron et al.; 1228, Limbert vs. Webster; 1242, Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company vs. Bonck; 1258, Winchell vs. Johnson; 898, White et al. vs. Tallmadge et al.; 702, Montgomery vs. The Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; 888, Hendricks vs. Ingersoll; 1140, Platt, vs. Eckerson, impleaded; 898½, Wuensch vs. Eastman; 1198, Frothingham vs. Howard; 1276, Healley vs. Binsse; 3828, Stone vs. Browning; 408, Russell and Irwin Manufacturing Company vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 890, Ludlow et al. vs. Dole.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—Third Monday, motion Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Demurrers.—18, Billings vs. Meigs et al.; 23, De Lancy vs. The Mayor, &c.; 31, Gray et al. vs. New-York and Virginia Steam-ship Company; 17, Mathesius vs. Morrison; 25, Tucker et al. vs. Livingston et al.; 16, Cipperly vs. Altman; 19, Smith vs. Osborn; 28, Leahy vs. Gould. Issues of Law and Fact.—28, Phelps vs. Platt et al.; 5, Delavan vs. Duncan; 48, Bowne et al. vs. Leveridge et al.; 55, Ward vs. Ackerman et al.; 57, Church of Redemption vs. Vestrymen of Grace Church; 87, Dalley vs. Gabbler; 90, Bruce et al. vs. Faller et al.; 8, Bevans vs. The Jersey City Bank; 35, Brookman vs. Burtis; 36, Brookman vs. Burtis et al.; 89, Crawford vs. Waters; 91, Mcmenamy et al. vs. Farrell; 92, Collinson vs. Hopkins et al.; 93, Hay vs. White; 94, Oertel et al. vs. Jacoby et al.; 95, Price vs. Price et al.; 96, Ledlee vs. The Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company; 97, Hollander vs. Baylis et al.; 98, Gilbert vs. Gilbert; 99, Wolf vs. Hart; 100, Andrews vs. Vreeland; 86, Hanks vs. Willetts; 9, Jackson vs. Johnson; 17, Sixth-avenue Railroad Company vs. McIntyre et al.; 27, State of Tennessee vs. Powell et al.; 28, Hubbell vs. Von Schoening; 54, Spring vs. Hubbard; 58, Spring vs. Paxton; 62, Beach vs. Ogden et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Friedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1551, Wood vs. The Panama Railroad Company; 1349, Main vs. Tallman; 789, Blant vs. Marx; 1877, Newfield vs. Joseph; 1895, Lorch vs. Becker; 1657, Madden vs. Winterbottom; 859, Stover vs. Porter; 1109, Bloor vs. Morgan; 1267, Meyers vs. Hartman; 1799, Deitz vs. McCallum et al.; 1843, Sless vs. Mushoof; 1815, Thompson et al. vs. Benner; 1823, Friedman vs. Dewes; 969, Goodenough vs. Lanahan; 951, Kelly vs. Titus et al.; 1891, McDowell vs. Merrifield et al.; 1143, Bruff vs. Ward et al.; 1065, Lathrop vs. Catherwood; 1321, Mitchell, an infant, vs. Styles et al.; 257, Jordan et al. vs. New-York Steam-boat Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—376, Larned vs. Mead; 1476, Ilgen vs. Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company; 726, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2020, Lane vs. Salter; 1522, Taylor vs. Hoey; 1034, Goss vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1398, McDonald vs. The Bartlett Reversible Sewing-machine Company; 1512, Davis et al. vs. Heilpern et al.; 1385, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Mechanics' & Traders' Fire Insurance Company; 1256, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 1384, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 1386, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 460, Schwalsfield vs. Baumland et al.; 379, McGrath vs. Bell; 113, Schenck vs. Morris.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1589, Kling vs. Disch; (Motion.) 1524, Tannenbaum vs. Migel; 1365, Muller vs. Hoffman; 632, Perrine vs. Lohman; 1073, Sheehan vs. Edgar; 1556, Jachems vs. Tallman; 1707, Hill vs. Dillingham; 1034, Cohen vs. New-York Sewing-machine Company; 1435, Keech vs. Johnson; 71, Chapman vs. Douglass; 1516, Dearing vs. Anderson; 1542, Michaelis, an infant, vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1095, First National Bank of Lyons vs. Ocean National Bank of New-York City; 1090, Winner vs. Ocean National Bank of New-York City; 1289, Holloway vs. Pringle; 1092, O'Rourke vs. Halle; (By order,) 2790, Mater vs. Homann; 129, Macfarlane vs. Solomon; 1124½, White vs. Weldon; 866, Kreynborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 59, Schieyer vs. Bogart; 1336, Carroll vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 1598, Hadden vs. Shapter; 1051, Bernhard vs. Kapp; 374, Paris vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1680, Schanck vs. Adriatic Fire Insurance Company; 612, Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 613, Same vs. Same; 1303, Schott, Administratrix, &c., vs. Wright et al.; 1359, Garcia vs. Wheeler, Jr.; 1156, Quick vs. Tinker; 1569, Barton vs. Dunning; 1604, Yenni vs. Ocean National Bank; (By order,) 2495, Seaman vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—805, Hochrein vs. McGaurin; 1098, Checks vs. Sachse; 1106, Heatherton vs. Hart; 831, McDowell vs. Richardson; 1412, Butler vs. Hunt; 1413, Same vs. Same; 920, Nolan vs. Ehler; 572, Beinak vs. Lyons; 820, Potterton vs. Dodd; 908, Lissner vs. Graham; 818, Deutsch vs. Stripp; 1502, Heimer vs. Tase; 1100, Reilly vs. Healy; 1102, Viet vs. Jackie; 1135, Wadsworth vs. Elkins.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—789, White vs. Thies; 1101, Murphy vs. Leporin; 827, Lichtenstein vs. Back; 639, Butterfield vs. Werner; 1503, Crowley vs. Wood; 1511, Ellis vs. Kinney; 1087, McLeon vs. Clinchy; 1353, Lowenthal vs. Schlessinger; 1497, Jones vs. Ferguson; 761, Jacobs vs. Hirschfield; 673, Schuter vs. Bache; 1105, Levy vs. Stone; 799, Blood vs. Breslin; 1117, Isaacson vs. Kellogg; 1119, Cook vs. Becker.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—264, Riker vs. Cohen; 115, McArdle vs. Logan; 516, Paine vs. Bergh; 521½, Decker vs. Brown; 9.8, Lissner vs. Graham; 979, Brower vs. Dukes; 1019, Reed vs. Lamson; 1020, Murphy vs. Mathews; 1021, Ashman vs. Boas; 1022, Gale vs. Bennett; 1023, Finley vs. White; 1024, Anderson vs. Nicholson; 1025, Kockler vs. Moore; 1026, Malony vs. Weidenfield; 1027, Condict vs. Grigg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Thomas Farrell, homicide; Wm. Moore, robbery; Bernard Conway and Stephen Larkin, rape; Adam Cook, felonious assault and battery; George Crane, felonious assault and battery; Catharine Kelly, felonious assault and battery; Jasper Van Riper, bigamy; Thomas Rigney, burglary; John Quinn, burglary; George Carver, burglary; James Dalton, burglary; Morris Kennedy and James Geoghan, burglary; Daniel Quinn, burglary; Edgar Wood burglary; Jacob Stuyvesant, grand larceny; Lavina Hall, grand larceny; William Craig, grand larceny; James Waters, carrying concealed weapons.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Ingraham, J.—William Adams, grand larceny; John Henry, grand larceny; Edward Boyd, grand larceny.

The Death of Edwin Forrest—Action of the Dramatic Profession.

A largely-attended meeting of members of the dramatic profession in this City was held yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel to take action concerning the death of Edwin Forrest. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Almighty has, in His good time, seen fit to remove from our midst, ripe in years and with an honored name, Edwin Forrest, the Nestor of the American stage;

Resolved, That in the death of the man who may be said to have almost been the representative of the drama in his native country, and whose indomitable will, large intellect, and devotion to his profession have rendered him an honor to the walk of life which he adopted, that not alone the stage but the entire intelligent portion of the community have sustained a loss that will be deeply and profoundly felt.

Resolved, That we recognize in the career of Edwin Forrest a bright incentive to those who have entered upon the actor's life—a life which has already given many examples of goodness and rectitude, and, in the case of the deceased, has tended to elevate the stage and call attention to its objects by the votaries of the drama in his native land.

Resolved, That, while we deplore his taking off as a loss to his profession, still we bow our heads in submission to a mightier will, and find consolation in the fact that Edwin Forrest was taken from a life of suffering to one where trouble cannot reach him further. The life-string may be snapped, but the memory of the actor, the scholar, and the man cannot perish, but will live to a bright and glorious future.

Arrest of Employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Yesterday afternoon Chief of Police Dickson arrested George Dolan, the "engine driller" of the train that crushed Miller and Graskie to death on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City on Saturday. He came into the station-house and asked to see Hicks, the engineer, adding that he was the driller of his train. The police authorities have been looking for this man since the accident, as it was his business to act as a look-out and warn the engineer of danger signals in time. He is held, with Hicks, the engineer, and McGiff, the switch man, to answer the result of the Coroner's inquest.

Raid on the Washington Market Pickpockets.

Washington market has heretofore been a profitable place for the operations of pickpockets, and on Saturday night Sergt. Quinn, of the Tombs, Capt. McDonald, of the Third Precinct, went to the market in citizen's clothes and arrested Daniel Sullivan and Samuel McKinley, fifteen and nineteen years respectively; John Kelly, age thirty; Joseph Flynn, twenty-eight, John McKinley, fifteen; Henry Green, (colored,) twenty, and Michael Johnson, twenty. They were locked up at the Tombs yesterday in default of $1,000 bail each.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 14.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

100 Atlantic Mail....	12¼	700 Western Union....	79¼
800 N. Y. C. & Hud....	95¾	300 do....	79⅝
100 do....b10.	95¾	300 do....b3.	79⅝
100 do....	95⅝	200 do....	79⅝
200 do....b3.	95⅝	100 do....s3.	79⅝
200 do....	95⅝	300 do....b3.	79⅝
300 do....b3.	95⅝	1800 do....	79⅝
3600 Pacific Mail....	72	200 do....b5.	79⅝
300 do....	72¼	50 do....	79
100 do....	72	300 do....b3.	79⅜
300 do....	71⅞	100 do....	79⅝
200 do....	71⅞	1000 do....b10.	79½
300 do....	71¾	100 do....s3.	79¼
1000 do....	71⅝	100 North-west.ex div.	63½
300 do....	71¾	100 N. W. Pref.ex div.	87½
400 do....b3.	71⅝	600 Rock Island....	110¼
400 do....b3.	71¾	1300 do....	110⅜
1100 do....	71⅞	500 do....	110¼
100 do....	71⅞	200 St. Paul....	54⅜
1800 do....	71⅞	200 Tol. & Wab....b3.	71⅝
200 do....	72	100 do....	71⅝
200 do....	72⅛	400 do....	71⅛
1600 do....	72	100 Ohio & Miss....	46⅜
200 do....b3.	72	200 do....b3.	47
200 do....	72⅛	100 C., C. & I. C....	35⅛
1000 do....	72⅛	100 do....b10.	35¼
200 do....	72	200 Marietta 1st Pf.b3.	29
1000 do....	71¾	400 Han. & St. Jo....	47⅜
300 do....	71⅞	100 do....b15.	48
1300 do....	71⅞	300 do....	47⅜
100 do....b60.	73⅛	200 do....b3.	48
2500 do....	71⅞	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b3.	70
1000 Canton....s10.	102	200 do....	70¼
200 New Central Coal.	47	200 do....	70⅜
200 Erie Railway....	53	200 do....	71
100 Lake Shore....	94⅛	100 do....	70½
100 Un. Pacific....b30.	37⅛	100 do....	70⅝

MONDAY, Dec. 16—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 14, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans....	$768,200
Decrease in Specie....	1,489,800
Increase in other Legal Tenders....	815,800
Decrease in Deposits....	2,108,100
Decrease in circulation....	35,400

	Dec. 16, '71.	Dec. 7, '72.	Dec. 14, '72.
National Capital....	$71,785,000	$71,285,000	$71,285,000
Local Capital....	15,516,600	16,734,200	16,734,200
Total....	$87,301,600	$88,019,200	$88,019,200
Loans....	283,179,700	278,388,699	277,620,400
Gold and Gold Notes.	25,751,000	13,192,500	11,719,700
Other Legal Tenders.	44,532,400	46,370,400	47,217,700
Deposits....	217,891,300	205,019,800	202,911,700
Circulation....	29,033,800	27,569,100	27,533,700
In Sub-Treasury....	77,850,084	65,983,900	67,746,651

The Bank return, published this morning, exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held, as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 7, '72.	Dec. 14, '72.	Dec. 16, '71
Deposits....	$205,019,800	$202,911,700	$217,891,300
Circulation....	27,569,100	27,533,700	29,083,800
Total....	$232,588,900	$230,445,400	$246,925,100
Required 25 ₱ cent.	$58,147,225	$57,611,350	$61,731,275
Actual basis....	59,569,900	58,937,400	70,283,400
Excess....	$1,422,675	$1,326,050	$8,552,125
Rate of money....	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.

The Bank return is about the same in Lawful Money strength as the previous weekly statement. The Gold Notes average is running low, but this will mend in a week or two from the Gold Interest payments from the Treasury. This Interest amounts altogether to $25,971,288, (not counting $1,800,000 on Currency Bonds,) of which the Banks receive, for themselves, five or six millions on the Public Funds held in pledge for National Bank Circulation, and will receive considerably more on account of their dealers. The Greenback average has turned in the right direction, and this will probably further improve after New Year. In the meanwhile the general movement of the City Banks is running too close to the 25 ₱ cent. rule to authorize much relief to the Money market for the next fortnight. Outside lenders are either getting the equivalent of 8 ₱ cent. on call from the Stock Brokers, or discounting at 10@12 ₱ cent. The acceptance of some of the leading Railroads, like the Reading, are said to be in the market at these rates, and one or two of the other old-established lines are known to be in want of Money. The Delaware and Lackawanna Company have passed their January Dividend, while the Central New-Jersey Company are borrowers since declaring their last Dividend.

The prevailing opinion on the Street is that we shall have an easier market for Money after the New Year. The January Dividends are generally about the same as in July, and the aggregate is such as to tell sensibly upon the balances brought into the Street for new investment or a live employment.

The general Trade of the Year now drawing to a close is the largest in Foreign Merchandise ever reported; the largest also in its resulting traffic over the Railroads, and, we believe, (without speaking from statistics as in the other instances,) the largest in the production and sales of American manufactures. There may be some drawbacks to this great activity. In the distribution of both Foreign and Domestic Goods the long credit system, so productive of embarrassment in Ante-war times, has, insideously, for several years been encouraged by competition among Importers and Jobbers, and the consequences begin to be seriously felt in the more urgent pressure for Bank Discounts, and in more frequent suspensions of payment in town and country. The latter, perhaps, are not yet out of proportion to the largely-increased aggregate sales of Goods, but they are by no means pleasant to hear of.

Of the Railroad traffic of the year we have reports of about twenty permanent lines, yielding, if we include New-York Central, as estimated from current reports of the business on that great line, $135,000,000 for eleven months, comparing with about $120,000,000 over the same lines for the same period in 1871. While this increase rather more than corresponds with the increased general trade of the country, the large earnings have not been realized without imposing the necessity for new tracks and a vast amount of new equipment to accommodate the growing traffic, and to meet this demand new loans are now almost as frequent for the old lines as for fresh undertakings.

The price of Gold is 2½@3 ₱ cent. higher than near the close of 1871. This does not signify so much a falling off in the negotiation or employment of American Stocks abroad in settlement of trade balances, as the heavy increase of these balances against us. The results for the late Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1872, tell the story. The consumption of Foreign Goods was $557,016,193, and the value in Gold of Domestic Exports $428,266,731. This difference was reduced by a net out-go of $66,238,558 Gold and Silver, but the large balance of $62,510,904 either remained to be adjusted on 30th June, or else had been covered by American Stocks taken abroad. It would not be unreasonable to say that Gold was lower last year, because on 30th June, 1871, the apparent trade difference was only $65,000,000 in place of $128,000,000, and this balance had been brought on the right side by $76,000,000 Gold and Silver sent abroad. It does not necessarily follow, however, that Gold is to rule higher, on the average, for the next six months, or to the close of the current fiscal year. Last Spring the Treasury, while placing $75,000,000 New 5 Per Cents. in London, called home from Germany, &c., about $115,000,000 United States 5-20s of 1862, redeeming this difference of $40,000,000 in gold at the Treasury in New-York. This next Spring, or earlier, the Treasury, on the passage of the House bill by the Senate, will be able to facilitate the employment abroad of any part of $733,000,000 Registered Stocks of the United States by conversion into Coupon Bonds. Of the probabilities of conversion for this purpose, some idea may be formed from the character of the Registered Stocks, the list of which we here repeat:

Six ₱ cents due in 1881....	$192,634,000
Six ₱ cents, 5-20s, 1862....	32,182,000
Six ₱ cents, 5-20s, 1864....	35,384,000
Six ₱ cents, 5-20s, 1865....	56,328,000
Six ₱ cents, 5-20s, 1867....	90,927,000
Six ₱ cents, 5-20s, 1868....	12,877,000
Five ₱ cents, 10-40s, 1864....	139,406,000
Five ₱ cents, 1874....	6,045,000
New Five ₱ cents, 1871....	167,738,000
Total....	$733,612,000

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $7,011,828, against $5,861,617 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,586,084, against $4,176,158 same week in 1871. The Export of Gold and Silver, $815,828, against $731,645 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $1,883,188.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Nov. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

January....	$35,637,174	October....	$30,606,752
February....	38,628,442	Nov. 2....	6,487,625
March....	38,227,070	Nov. 9....	8,697,583
April....	46,388,319	Nov. 15....	5,717,907
May....	42,483,217	Nov. 23....	6,625,579
June....	30,609,828	Nov. 30....	6,253,692
July....	36,074,381	Dec. 7....	3,943,566
August....	42,892,129	Dec. 14....	7,011,828
September....	34,290,960		
Total....			$420,675,004
Same time last year....			369,981,476
Increase since last year....			$50,693,528

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan 1, is as follows:

January....	$18,950,004	September....	$19,684,798
February....	17,975,009	October....	25,124,749
March....	16,539,019	Nov. 6....	5,272,000
April....	17,689,784	Nov. 13....	5,365,820
May....	15,889,947	Nov. 20....	5,725,763
June....	20,691,560	Nov. 27....	5,709,772
July....	20,060,988	Dec. 4....	4,344,898
August....	19,464,143	Dec. 11....	4,586,084
Total since Jan. 1....			$222,887,107
Same time last year....			229,163,418
Decrease since Jan 1....			$6,276,311
Gold, Dec. 14, 1872....			112⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold, Dec. 16, 1871....			109⅝ ₱ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January....	$1,640,362	October....	$4,729,143
February....	972,657	Nov. 2....	1,172,556
March....	2,713,604	Nov. 9....	433,982
April....	4,490,713	Nov. 16....	2,975,449
May....	14,850,590	Nov. 23....	232,624
June....	12,538,202	Nov. 30....	464,246
July....	17,248,688	Dec. 7....	690,632
August....	2,586,148	Dec. 14....	815,828
September....	1,432,635		
Total....			$69,905,284
Same time last year....			63,242,985
Increase since Jan. 1....			$6,662,299

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the public Debt, in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January....	$13,690,426	January....	$15,184,500
February....	14,941,959	February....	2,582,182
March....	14,388,876	March....	3,804,591
April....	14,329,276	April....	685,266
May....	11,836,504	May....	12,077,882
June....	7,403,684	June....	2,303,835
July....	7,683,317	July....	16,951,456
August....	19,960,758	August....	3,075,098
September....	18,891,688	September....	3,725,223
October....	11,314,166	October....	5,518,389
November....	7,747,001	November....	6,967,456
Dec. 7....	1,941,815	Dec. 7....	466,304
Dec. 14....	1,883,188	Dec. 14....	777,218
Total, 1872....	$140,690,273	Total, 1872....	$73,578,879
Total, 1871....	150,405,901	Total, 1871....	82,084,694

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Dec. 16, '71.
American Gold....	113⅛@112⅛	109⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov....	114@113⅝	110
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July....	117⅛@116⅝	115⅛
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents....	112@111⅛	....
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents....	101⅛@102⅛	103
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents....	89@90@89⅛	90⅛
New-York Central....	95⅛@96⅛	92⅛
Rock Island....	113⅛@114@109⅛@110⅛	108⅛
North-west Common....	87⅛@87	61⅛
Ohio and Mississippi....	46⅛@46⅞	29⅛
St. Paul Common....	53⅛@54⅛	52
St. Paul Preferred....	76⅛@77⅛	77
Toledo and Wabash....	69⅛@72⅛@71⅛	63⅛
Union Pacific....	37⅛@37⅛	27
Erie....	52⅛@53⅛@52⅛	31⅛
Western Telegraph....	77@80@79⅛	62⅛
Pacific Mail....	79⅛@70⅛@71⅛	51⅛
Lake Shore....	93⅛@94⅛@94⅛	91⅛

The decline of 1 ₱ cent. on Gold during the week was influenced by the cheaper rate of Interest at the Bank of England. It is now 5 ₱ cent. per annum, in place of 7 ₱ cent., a fortnight ago. This change, while benefiting the relative price of 60 days Bills on London, has encouraged the belief that the Money markets abroad are returning to a condition of ease that will react favorably on American Stocks.

The Share speculation of the week was unsettled by the exceptional movement in Pacific Mail Stock. The operators in this Stock, outside the official ring, have been losers by the rapid decline of the past fortnight, and its prominence is such in the general market as to check the tendency to better prices for the Railroads. The latter, with the exception of Rock Island, which has simply lost its previous sudden advance, are partially better than on our last weekly review, but the difference is not important, and the market left off barely steady on Saturday afternoon.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States were as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....	113⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65....	115⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....	117⅛	5-20 reg., '67....	112⅛
5-20 reg., '62....	113⅛	5-20 coup., '67....	116⅛
5-20 coup., '62....	113⅛	5-20 reg., '68....	112⅛
5-20 reg., '64....	113⅛	5-20 coup., '68....	116⅛
5-20 coup., '64....	113⅛	10-40 reg....	109⅛
5-20 reg., '65....	113⅛	10-40 coup....	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65....	113⅛	5s, coup., '81....	111⅛
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65....	112⅛	6s, Currency....	112⅛

The Receipts at the Cotton ports were 125,000 bales last week, and the Exports to Foreign markets 62,000 bales. For the Crop season to date the receipts are 1,401,000 bales, against 1,118,000 bales last year; and the Exports 661,000, against 592,000 bales.

The Delaware and Hudson Company advertise to pay a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a half ₱ cent.* on the Stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Road, and of *Four ₱ cent.* on the Stock of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Road, (both leased lines,) Jan. 2.

Messrs. Leonard, Sheldon & Foster will pay the January Coupons of the Cayuga Lake Bonds.

Since Saturday last, Dec. 14, when the transfers closed, the Common and Preferred Stocks of the North-west Road should be quoted Ex-Dividend. The Dividends are *Three and a half ₱ cent.* on both Stocks, payable Dec. 28.

The Third National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2, in Gold. Why in Gold, (as the earnings were in currency,) it would be difficult to say, unless the Officers mean to make, if they can, a little cheap capital by this unusual discrimination.

The Quarterly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.* of the Panama Company is payable Jan 2. The transfers close Dec. 21.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD is about completed. Its immediate promise of business is very large; its earnings on the disconnected portions will reach this year nearly $1,000,000, without mineral or through business, from which its revenues as a completed road will be largely derived. Coal mining operations, iron furnaces, rolling-mills and manufactories of all kinds will soon crowd its whole line; while the producing West and manufacturing East are eagerly awaiting the opening of this new Trunk Line, which is destined to have so important an influence upon the transportation of their products.

The FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Company, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, are among the best securities in the market, fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par—the price today being 102 to 102¼, with coupon on due Jan. 1, of 3 per cent., gold.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by them. Their market price today is 91 to 92, also with a 3 per cent. gold coupon on, due January 1. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

The CHESAPEAKE and OHIO, the CENTRAL and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable Investment Securities in the market; which in time must become very scarce, especially as the Government will probably, during the coming year, pay off in gold another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

☞NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

Of the First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN of this Company there remains but a small amount unmarketed. When it is considered that this new Great Trunk line is now so nearly completed, we cannot avoid the conviction that these bonds, at $20,000 a mile, secured by a First Mortgage, are particularly desirable and safe. For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau st.

TO INVESTORS.

We are selling at par and interest, and recommend to careful investors, the First Mortgage Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Special attention is called to the ample Land security on which these bonds rest, in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the Road, its equipments, and earnings. The lands of the Company thus far sold have realized $5 66 per acre. The grant averages about 23,000 acres per mile of road.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

The Shooting Mania—Desperate Attempt at Suicide by an Unfortunate.

The inmates of No. 19 East Fourth-street indulged in a drunken carouse with their visitors on Saturday night, and foremost among them was a girl known as Adah Meyers, to whom dissipation and sin were recently novelties. She was very respectably connected, and her mother had but lately discovered her whereabouts, and had written her at times beseechingly, and later threateningly, to forsake her disreputable life. This weighed upon the mind of the girl, and she tried to banish thought by excessive drinking. On retiring on Saturday night, she was almost insensible from drink, but on reaching her room a fit of despondency seized her, and taking a loaded revolver from a drawer, she placed the muzzle against her right temple and pulled the trigger. The explosion instantly sobered her, and, dropping the pistol on the floor, she threw on a shawl and ran out of the house. She proceeded to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, and informed the Sergeant of what had happened. From the wound in her head the blood was flowing copiously. The nearest surgeon was sent for, and on examining the wound pronounced it dangerous, though probably not fatal. The girl was removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

Sailors at Prayer—Scene in the Sailors' Exchange Yesterday.

Religious services were held in the hall of the Sailors' Exchange Building, Cherry-street, yesterday afternoon. The experiment is a new one, but has not yet met with the success it deserves, although Capt. Duncan, in charge of the Exchange, has earnestly labored to secure a full attendance at the meetings. But thirty sailors were present yesterday. The greater number of them were Americans by birth, although some were Germans and English. All paid the utmost attention to the services, which were conducted by Rev. Mr. Fletcher. The preacher selected as his text the eighth verse of the fourth chapter of 1st. John, and delivered a powerful and feeling address, using nautical metaphors and illustrations, peculiarly apt for such an audience. The sailors seemed to feel that they were being addressed by one who was at home among them, and every allusion to the forecastle of life, and "drifting into the ocean of eternity," had a marked effect. The organ was played by Master Keyes, of Christ Church, and the sailors joined in the hymns with a fervor, for which their class is noted. In order that a full attendance may be had at the Sunday meetings, Capt. Duncan has inaugurated a series of concerts during the week. The first of these will be given on Wednesday evening next, when the Navy-yard Band, and Mr. Louis Belcher, the tenor vocalist, will aid in supporting Mr. Henry E. Duncan, the conductor.

The Kelsey Case at Huntington.

The investigation held by Justice Montfort last week, to determine whether there was just ground for the issue of warrants against certain persons supposed to be implicated in the tarring and feathering of Charles G. Kelsey, was brought to a close on Saturday evening. It is understood that warrants have been issued for the arrest of quite a number of leading citizens, and that they will be served today. Meantime Kelsey is still missing, and there is little doubt that he is dead.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL-EDUCATED LADY IN a publishing house to correspond, and, when occasion requires, to revise author's manuscripts; must be healthy, of good executive ability, and quick to observe and understand; a pleasant, permanent position to the right person. Address, with age, references, salary expected, and full particulars, PUBLISHERS, Box No. 5,374 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER IN A PRIVATE family; a trustworthy, efficient person, who understands the management of servants, marketing, and all the duties of the position; must be a Protestant, and from thirty-five to forty-five years of age; compensation $30 per month. Apply at Employment Office, No. 721 6th-av.

WANTED—SOAP-MAKER; A COMPETENT man, who understands making tallow soaps, to take charge of this branch of a large manufactory in the West. Address Post-office Box No. 112 Cincinnati, giving name of present employers, and full name of applicant.

WANTED—EITHER WHITE OR COLORED waiter, who thoroughly understands his business; best City reference required. Call at No. 328 Madison-av., Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GARDENER, AT TARRYtown; robust, able man, acquainted with greenhouse plants and cows; reference required. Address Box No. 4,376 Post Office.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR ENGLISH OR Scotch Protestant nurse for two girls, four and six years old. Apply only with best of references, Monday, Dec. 16, before 1 P. M., at No. 307 5th-av.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $847,500 FOR THE DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND, UNDER Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1866, and in accordance with section three of article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER INST., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Eight Hundred and Forty-seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars,

for which transferable Certificates of Stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of July and January in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 1st day of December instant.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The stock maturing on the 1st day of January, 1873, will be received in payment for subscriptions to the new loan, at par.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 31st day of January next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of July and January, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Dec. 5, 1872.

ALLEN C. BEACH, Lieutenant-Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney-General.

THE CHEAPEST SECURITY NOW OFFERED.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railroad,

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

Bearing interest at 7 per cent. in Gold Coin, "of or equal to the present standard."

Coupons payable in New-York, London, or Frankfort, on the Main, at the option of the holder. When desired, bonds will be registered by the Trustee—the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Interest payable January and July.

The road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD at Virden, a distance of over 30 miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, ENTIRELY PAID FOR, and in full operation, and it is upon the completed portion only that bonds amounting to $600,000 are now offered at 85 and accrued interest, in currency. Bonds upon the remaining portion of the road will be sold at a much higher price, and will be offered only upon completed road. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this Company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an ABSOLUTELY PERFECT security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

GUARANTEED BONDS ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 27 PINE-ST.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale the following:

$41,000 WHITE COUNTY 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000 JOHNSON COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000 PULASKI COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000 ALEXANDER COUNTY, 8 p. c., 20 yrs.
95,000 CAIRO CITY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
15,000 CARMI TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
14,000 GRAYVILLE TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.

The interest on these bonds is paid by the State Treasurer in New-York, and by the laws governing their issue, they are made as safe as State Bonds.

WINSLOW & WILSON, NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the following Companies, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company, of Canada, are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been applied from traffic to the 31st October, 1872, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 15th day of January, 1873:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company.... $4,010 22
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company.... 6,833 21

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c., Great Western Railroad, of Canada.
DEC. 1, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY for sale. GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY. CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902.

Until further notice the Bonds remaining on hand can be obtained, at par and interest, by application to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st. The Bonds are for $1,000 each, bearing date Nov. 1, 1872, and payable in thirty years, with interest coupons attached, due May 1 and Nov. 1, free of all State and United States taxes, with the right of conversion at any time between Nov. 1, 1875, and Nov. 1, 1877, at par, into the capital stock of the Company; with a provision that, should the Company hereafter execute a mortgage to secure the payment of any other of its obligations, these Bonds shall be included in such mortgage. The Bonds can either be registered in the name of the owner, or pass as "Bearer" Bonds, as desired, from time to time.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, ADAM NORRIE, BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, JAS. BOORMAN JOHNSTON, SIDNEY DILLON, Finance Committee.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Dec. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., for the purchase of the following Seven per Cent. Loans of the City of Brooklyn, viz.:

1. $319,000 Deficiency Bonds of 1872, due November, 1878.
2. $68,000 South Seventh street Bonds, due in yearly installments of $4,000 from 1873 to 1889.
3. $40,000 Central-avenue Sewer Bonds, due in 1882.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest.

No proposals at less than par will be entertained.

F. A. SCHRŒDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FROM THIS DATE THE FOURTH NATIONAL Bank is the depository and only financial agent of the State of Georgia in the City of New-York, where matured State Bonds can be exchanged for Seven per Cent. Redemption Bonds, and semi-annual currency coupons paid at maturity.

N. L. ANGIER, State Treasurer of Georgia.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

7 Per Cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

We believe the above Bonds, at the price we are asking for them, offer greater inducements to investors than any railway bonds upon the market. They are a first lien of only $15,000 per mile upon a completed road, fully equipped, having a TRAFFIC GUARANTEE by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand in bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest annually by lot, thus giving the fortunate holders of the drawn bonds over 10 per cent. advance on their investment, and nearly 10 per cent. interest until the bonds are drawn.

We invite the attention of capitalists to this security as a particularly desirable one, and shall be glad to furnish pamphlets, and maps, and all particulars, upon application.

JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R. 7 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, $20,000 per mile. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000. Road runs through a populous and rich agricultural district from Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. Connects at either end with leading Trunk Lines; is admirably located for securing large and profitable local and through business; 45 miles of track already laid; and whole length, 150 miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western EXTENSION RAILWAY.

7 PER CENT. GOLD.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

Sales of these bonds TO INVESTORS during the month of November were $527,000. The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Road, from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202¼ miles, HAS BEEN IN OPERATION TWO YEARS, and has net earnings sufficient to guarantee punctual payment on all obligations of the Company, including the bonds on the Extension of 217 miles, and which, it is estimated, will have when completed an income larger than that of the old road at the present time.

Nearly 100 miles of the Extension is finished, and the whole will be completed during 1873, making a trunk line, under one corporation, of 420 miles in a section not surpassed by any in the West.

It is seldom so strong a security is offered at the low price of 90 AND INTEREST.

We recommend these Bonds as one of the most desirable securities in the market to all investors, and especially to banks, insurance companies, and for the use of trust funds.

All having large investments to make are invited to go over the line and make personal examination.

Pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished on application.

Turner Brothers, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO, BANKERS, SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, 1872, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

GAS STOCK WANTED.—MANHATTAN, Metropolitan, also the Scrip. Address, with lowest price, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

JANUARY INVESTMENTS. FITCH, OTIS & CO., NO. 11 PINE-ST., OFFER A FEW DESIRABLE 10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUARANTEED BY NATIONAL BANK.

FIRST MORTGAGES WANTED IN sums from $10,000 to $100,000. BURLING & ATKINSON, No. 35 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.

DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

Transfer-books closed on and after the 20th inst. until the 2d of January.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

There will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873, a Dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, and a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Payable to stockholders of the respective Companies as registered on the books at the close of business on SATURDAY, 14th inst. Transfer-books will close at that time, and remain closed until the morning of THURSDAY, Jan. 2.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1873, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be reopened on the 16th prox.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1872.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred and Common stocks of this Company, respectively, payable at this office on and after the 28th inst., to the stockholders of record, at the closing of the books, on the 14th inst.

The transfer-books will reopen on the morning of the 30th inst.

C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Grand Central Depot, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 20, 1872, and opened at 10 A. M., Jan. 3, 1873.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an extra dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed on and after Dec. 15, 1872. By order of the Board of Directors,

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4th-av., will be found a large number of well-recommended servants of all nations, and for all capacities; both Protestant and Catholic; City and country.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., (formerly with Bedell) reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c.

AT THE FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English office can be found reliable servants of all nationalities, highly recommended, No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

ALL LADIES WISHING GOOD, RELIABLE help, of any nationality, for City or country, can be supplied immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant young girl; genteel and neat appearing; will go a short distance in the country; can do plain sewing, take care of children, or act as parlor or pantry maid; City references; valid reason for leaving last place. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, tidy, and competent young girl, fully able to do any kind of upstairs work or fine washing; City references, and a valid excuse for leaving last place. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR SOME OTHER OCcupation.—By an American Protestant woman; is perfectly willing to be generally useful; a good home and moderate wages desired; will give best recommendations as to respectability, character, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT girl, who understands her business, as chamber-maid and waitress, and assist in washing and ironing; good recommendations. Apply at No. 209 West 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS or Waitress.—By a neat young girl, very obliging and capable in each branch; can furnish best of testimonials. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 24 East 129th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two young Protestant girls, in a family in the City, only where a laundress is kept; the cook is an excellent family cook, a good bread, biscuit and pastry baker, soups, meat, game, &c.; the upstairs girl a thorough, efficient waitress and chamber-maid; both genteel-looking, neat and tidy about their work, and have City references and valid excuse for leaving last place. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY an active and competent woman, with City references for honesty, competency, and sobriety, and a valid reason for leaving last employer; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a very tidy young woman; will give best recommendations as to ability, respectability, honesty, sobriety, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker and baker; will not go in the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMan; is neat and tidy; understands her work thoroughly in every respect; will go in the country if desired; has best recommendations as to competency, character, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, serving party dinners, &c.; thorough pastry cook; best City reference. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman; is an excellent cook; meats, game, soups, jellies, creams; excellent bread and biscuit baker; will assist in the washing if required; country or City; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY two Protestant girls, together; one as good cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do the work of a family between them; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; FULLY understands her business in all its branches; City references; ladies can be seen. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT girl as cook; understands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking; has the highest testimonials from first-class families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A NEAT PLAIN COOK; FIRST-class washer and ironer; City or country; excellent references. Call for two days at No. 302 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COMPETENT COOK, (French,) who can give the best of recommendation from her last employers; would be willing to assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as cook, the other as waitress in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 168 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as excellent cook and baker; willing to assist with the washing; good reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th-st., rear, third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good cook and baker; will assist with washing and ironing; good references. Apply at No. 154 West 28th-st., second floor.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 344 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH GIRL, in City or country, as first-class cook and laundress. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS cook; wages $25; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 30th-st.

COLORED RELIEF ROOMS, NO. 543 6th-av., second floor, supplies at the shortest notice capable Southern cooks, laundresses, waitresses, boys, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COLORED HELP.

Well-recommended help; cooks, chamber-maids, laundresses, waiters, private waiter-men and coachmen; help for every capacity. Call at JOHNSON'S Private Agency, No. 133 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

GOVERNESS.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG lady desires a position as nursery governess; is fond of children, and would take entire charge of and teach one child from three to eight years of age; or as companion to a lady, and to assist in various ways not menial if considered as one of the family; is a good sewer by hand or machine; references given. Address for three days, A. B., Montclair, N. J.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, REspectable young woman; well recommended; can do plain cooking, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objections to a good home in the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or to mind children. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton, at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT French lady's maid; can cut and fit; dress hair perfectly; has best City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID and Fine Washing.—By a Protestant young, neat, and tidy, and highly respectable woman; has lived in gentlemen's families, both City and country; testimonials speak of her as honest, sober, kind, and obliging. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; has the best of City references; would go in the country. Apply at No. 107 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—IF REQUIRED, ASSIST IN chamber-work, by a young colored woman; neat, tidy in person and work; thorough laundress; also understands cooking, but prefers the laundress; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a neat, tidy, respectable young woman; will give best City recommendations as to honesty, competency, sobriety, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day washing or ironing; best reference. Call for two days at No. 226 18th-st. place.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; linens and fineries done in superior style; excellent references. Call at No. 406 East 18th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a thoroughly competent child's nurse, a baby from its birth, or the care of young children; is genteel in appearance, neat, tidy, and careful; City references, and a valid excuse for leaving last place. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; is trustworthy, and has had seventeen years of experience with children; would take charge of an infant from its birth; first-class reference given, if required. Call or address at No. 243 East 31st-st., basement bell.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very clean, tidy, young girl; is a good chamber-maid, and very fond of children; is willing to be useful in a home; will be satisfied with $10 per month; has good recommendations from City employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED EDUcated monthly nurse; can be engaged immediately; highest references from City physicians and families. Apply at No. 61 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., (late employers.)

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman, quiet and refined, to take charge of an infant, or invalid lady or gentleman; is also a good cook; no washing included. Call two days at No. 334 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS nurse; has reference from first families in regard to capability, honesty, &c. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY EFFICIENT and neat-appearing young woman; does dressmaking and children's clothing; cuts and fits; operator on two machines; will look after children, and make herself useful in a family; City references; late employer going to Europe. Apply at Servants' Institute, 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a very neat, tidy, respectable young Welsh Protestant girl; has no objection to be generally useful in a family; will assist with washing and ironing, if required; has excellent recommendations as to competency, honesty, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-class waitress, capable of filling a man's place; active, quick, and tidy about her work; City references, and a valid reason for leaving last place. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By a neat, well-recommended, tidy young Protestant woman; is competent, willing, and obliging; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has a six years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTant man, Dane, as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is also a good gardener; understands washing carriages and keeping harness clean; can run a furnace; is sober, honest, and faithful; willing to do any kind of work the ladies or gentlemen wish him to do; willing to work for low wages; has been in this country fourteen years; has references. Call on or address C. Shultz, No. 528 Pearl-st., New-York.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG married couple, a situation in the City or country; man as coachman and groom, or groom; understands the care of horses, harness and wagon; can milk; wife as first-class cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work; both are willing and obliging; first-class reference. Call or address for two days No. 495 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman (single); competent; thoroughly understands his duty, and the training and breaking of young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable City references. Address E. L., Box No. 23 *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a Protestant Swiss man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Address T. R., Box 213 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman, single, as coachman; City or country; good groom and driver; willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; sober and obliging; best City references. Address O. M., No. 438 5th-av., corner 39th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SINGLE man; understands gardening; will be found sober and obliging, and willing to make himself useful; first-class City reference. Address T. F., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man; twelve years' very best City reference; strictly sober. Call or address for two days, THOMAS, No. 221 Broadway, room No. 12.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable young man; has six and a half years' reference from last place in the City. Call or address J. G., No. 84 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, single; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Call or address J. D., No. 34 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A DANISH MAN A SITuation as coachman in a gentleman's family; best City references. Call for three days at No. 16 Greenwich-st., at Mr. Charles Bentzon's.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A RESPECTable Swede, with good recommendations, (speaks fair English,) at low wages for the Winter; can wait on table, clean house, build fires, black boots, clean sidewalk, wash dishes, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—HAS THE best of references. Address HENRY LATTEN, No. 122 West 42d-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTant man as useful man on a gentleman's place, or on a farm; can milk, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; does not expect high wages. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant waiter, in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; excellent references from last employer, who is in the City and will feel happy in recommending him; no objection to the country. Call or address B. H., No. 549 6th-av., second floor, front, ring the bell.

WAITER, OR USEFUL MAN.—BY AN industrious, well-recommended, Protestant young man, who is a good groom and careful driver; can also wait, and is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN AMERICAN, EXPErienced, and thoroughly efficient, temperate, obliging, and civil; City references to this effect, and a valid reason for leaving last place. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address W. X., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily, as waiter or second waiter, by a thoroughly competent young man; willing, sober, and obliging. Call or address No. 3 East 31st-st., between 1st and Madison avs.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE LILY OF FRANCE—Miss Helen Temple, Mr. J. W. Wallack.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern, Miss K. Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—MARRIED LIFE—Mr. Henry Crisp, Miss Sara Jewett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimée, M. Juteau.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Bret Harte. Subject: "The Argonauts of '49."

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Prof. J. H. Pepper. Subject: "Optical Illusions."

REPUBLICAN HALL.—FAIR for the Fund of the Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

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A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

In a morning paper of last Wednesday, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD caused to be published a so-called "speech" of his, alleged to have been delivered at the meeting of the Bar Association on the previous evening. The "speech," as published, contained an attack upon a certain committee and certain members of the Association, which was not made in the speech as delivered, or was made in a very different and less aggravated form. In other words, Mr. FIELD published a speech, which, in material parts, he never delivered. A grosser outrage upon the rules which prevail among honorable men cannot be imagined. There is no club in this City from which a member thus offending would not be expelled for conduct unbecoming a gentleman. In a legislative assembly, such an act would constitute a breach of privilege. The essence of such an offense is, that the body before which the speech purports to have been delivered, is falsely made to appear as assenting by its silence to the attacks made—and furthermore, the members assailed are deprived of an opportunity of reply. It is safe to say that Mr. FIELD would never have been permitted to deliver before the Association the tirade which he thus fraudulently pretends to have made. We are anxious to see whether the Bar Association will overlook conduct which no other club of gentlemen would tolerate.

Not the least of the many fire dangers to which we have called attention, is that presented in the construction and fitting up of Washington Market. If allowed to remain in its present state, the market will surely, at some time, become a body of flame that will endanger the safety of the whole lower portion of the City, as well as of a vast amount of shipping. We trust the authorities will not neglect our warnings on this subject.

The decision of a Committee of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, that the interests of the nation demand the suppression of the Society of Jesuits, including the chief establishment of the order in Rome, has followed naturally from recent political events. There seems to be little doubt, from the feeling which has been manifested on this subject, that the Italian Government will speedily take decisive action against the Order.

The vote on the petitions for the dissolution of the French Assembly, taken on Saturday evening, showed more strength for the Gambetta party than had been expected. That party had only claimed one-fourth of the Assembly, but it cast one-third of the vote on Saturday. Recent elections had shown accessions to its strength among the electors, or, perhaps more correctly, greater boldness in pronouncing in its favor. Its journals threaten to continue the agitation for dissolution of the Assembly. But dissolution of the Assembly now means either anarchy or some form of *coup d'état*.

The Oakey Hall Republicans.

A good deal of work has been done during the past year or two toward securing an honest government for the City of New-York; but the evil with which we had to deal had struck its roots deep into the soil, and there are a great many persons actively interested in preventing the grubbing up of those roots. In the course of our own attempts to deal with the question, we have sometimes found ourselves running foul of Democrats, sometimes of Republicans; and we can safely say that we have not hesitated to make enemies of either or both when it seemed to us that the old game of political roguery was about to be reopened. We have occupied a thoroughly non-partisan position, if ever a newspaper did in this world; asking only that the most capable men should be appointed to office, and holding it to be a matter of comparatively little moment whether the persons so appointed were Republicans or Democrats.

In pursuance of this policy, we have objected to the arrangements entered into recently between Mayor HALL on the one side, and certain Republicans on the other. We do not rightly know, nor do we care to inquire, who are the negotiators on the Republican side. There is talk of this and the other "veteran" having his finger in the pie—as to which we shall only say that veterans ought to have their thoughts bent on other objects than that of perpetuating political corruption. Then we have unmistakably engaged in the bargain one or two papers which call themselves Republican, and must, we suppose, be so considered, although it is enough to make a cat laugh to think of it. It is instructive to notice the position occupied by some journals which have the kindness to take us in hand occasionally, and keep us in order, and check the natural exuberance of our spirits. The *Tribune*, for instance, is silent about the new Ring—remembering, perhaps, its many obligations to Mayor HALL. The *Nation*, which was specially designed by Providence for the instruction and reproof of mankind, does not say a word. It is so much occupied with admiring its own beautiful lineaments, and nagging at the rest of the world, that it has no time to demolish Mayor HALL, as it might do—who can doubt it?—in a single sentence. The *World*—which defended the Tammany gang down to the 8th of November, 1871, which utterly suppressed the proofs of their guilt, advocated the infamous Code Amendments bill, and has otherwise done all within its narrow means for its employers—the *World*, we say, is busy translating the *Federalist* into words of four syllables. The *Herald* is actively looking after the interests of the "only true Church." Outside the City there is similar activity in "reforming circles." In Springfield, Mass., as all men know, or ought to know, there dwells a wondrous seer whose name among mortals is BOWLES, and who has brought his art to so great a pitch of perfection, that if you want to know what will not happen, you have only to ascertain what the prophet says is going to happen. He knew Gen. GRANT was going to be defeated; he knew that New-York State was certain to give a majority of one hundred thousand for the Cincinnati candidates. There is no branch of politics in which this great soothsayer has not acquired equal proficiency. He now shows what *he* thinks about reform by chuckling over what he calls Mayor HALL'S "novel way of getting even with his victorious enemies." He explains HALL'S intrigues with the Republicans, and evidently thinks the whole proceeding an excellent joke. There is a strong mental and moral resemblance between A. OAKEY HALL and his Springfield disciple, and therefore the Cincinnati reformer has found little difficulty in putting all his essays on "political purity" into his breeches pocket, where he also keeps the funny things which he calls his "principles."

Is it true, then, that the public has lost all interest in the work of reform? The infallible Journals and personages just referred to may believe it; but we have seen them in error before, and we think they are wrong now. The Republicans who are in league with HALL will find that their bargains will come to naught. The "veterans" will discover that their day has gone by, and that the people will not have a new era of corruption opened on the grave of an old one. That the people mean to have their own way about this matter is a lesson which needs a great deal of drubbing into the heads of the "knowing ones"—but it will get in by and by. At present the schemers are apparently carrying everything their own way. They are filling up the City offices one by one. They talk of "managing" Gen. DIX'S appointments for him. All kinds of curious specimens of antiquated creatures are being brought out, rubbed up, and exhibited to the public—one of them is on view in the Park Commission, a most remarkable instance of restored animation. It proves that, even after the most protracted period of political catalepsy, the patient may be suddenly galvanized and set on his legs again. Then, from the interior of the State, crowds of office-seekers are bearing down upon the City, lured by the *entente cordiale* between a corrupt faction and a knave. Where the carrion is, there will the vultures gather. "What a city to sack," as old BLUCHER said of London—and such is the thought of the old and young wirepullers as they gaze upon New-York. One Ring has been broken; make another, only let it be a Republican Ring this time. Such is the advice of our dear friends, and, if we do not take it, we are to be swallowed up, even as the whale swallowed Jonah. One of the "bosses" of this job has a new charter, which is to work wonders for HALL'S allies. Every one is to have an office who can show a damaged character. Another of the leaders daily splutters forth a column or so of *patois*, a kind of cross between English and Irish, through the pages of a queer newspaper, at so much per column. Who would not tremble before such a combination? And yet we announce its speedy downfall. It is against Republican intrigues we are fighting this time, and although we are told that all sorts of newspapers are to be set to work to "drive us from the field," and that we are to be utterly routed, smashed, and undone—yet we shall try to defeat Republican roguery, and put our trust in the public, who have much sharper eyes than the prophets, veterans, and bletherskites imagine.

Fluctuations in the Money Market.

The fluctuations in the loan market of the country are, in the extent they have assumed for three or four years past, an unmitigated evil. All sound business men are agreed on this point. It is perfectly plain that these changes in the ease or difficulty of obtaining money for ordinary commercial purposes, whatever they may do for reckless speculators, hamper legitimate business in a way most deeply to be regretted. And what is peculiarly unfortunate is, that the very enterprises which are of most use to the country—which are based on forethought, prudence, energy, and skill, and require time and reasonable steadiness in the currents of affairs for their success—suffer the most. The uncertainties of the loan market put the strongest kind of weapons in the hands of the reckless speculators, while they bind the precious energies of legitimate enterprise hand and foot.

Is there any adequate defense against these evils? It would be foolish to conclude that there is not, and there are plenty of signs that the question is receiving attentive study from those most concerned in finding a solution for it. The Secretary of the Treasury devoted a considerable portion of his last report to its discussion, and made a very bold suggestion with reference to it, which deserves careful comment. Mr. BOUTWELL may very properly undertake to suggest what can and should be done to remedy so crying a financial evil. The Government, if not directly responsible for its existence, is intimately concerned in its continuance. More than half our currency is the direct issue of the Government. The remainder is issued under its direction, and in accordance with very strict legal regulation. After it is issued, a very large part of the currency of the country is locked up by the express requirement of national legislation, and it may fairly be said that if the alternations of stringency and ease in money flow from causes inherent in our present system, it is the business of the Secretary of the Treasury to point out that fact, and to recommend the remedy.

Mr. BOUTWELL evidently so regards the matter. He devotes a considerable portion of his last report to an emphatic, though not perfectly intelligible and consistent, statement of his views. He makes it very clear, however, that, in his opinion, the remedy lies with the Treasury Department, and not with the banks. He says:

"As the circulation of a bank is a source of profit, and as the managers are usually disposed to oblige their patrons by loans and accommodations, it can never be wise to allow banks, or parties who have pecuniary interests at stake, to increase or diminish the volume of currency in the country at their pleasure. Nor do I find in the condition of things a law or rule on which we can safely rely. Upon these views I form the conclusion that the circulation of the banks should be fixed and limited, and that the power to change the volume of paper in circulation, within limits established by law, should remain in the Treasury Department."

In other words, Mr. BOUTWELL would have the Secretary of the Treasury become, within certain wide limits, the arbiter of all the many and delicate interests depending on the volume of the currency. We shall not now pause to argue concerning the peculiar disabilities for conducting their own business under which the bankers of the United States seem, in Mr. BOUTWELL'S opinion, to labor; but we shall venture to ask if there are not some disqualifications which ought to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from assuming the office he denies to the banks. It is, perhaps, the highest compliment that could be paid to the integrity and disinterestedness of Mr. BOUTWELL to say that no one attributes to him any selfish or unworthy motive in advancing this bold doctrine. But if Mr. BOUTWELL is himself perfectly honest, it does not follow that a system can be safely based on the theory that all Secretaries will be equally so; and Mr. BOUTWELL'S theory presupposes that the Secretary, whoever he may be, will be not only beyond temptation, but intellectually infallible. It assumes that he will be capable of perceiving clearly and promptly the precise need of the country for more currency, to supply it with unerring judgment as to its effect on the innumerable and incalculable interests involved, and to withdraw it with equal perfectness of discretion. Is the Secretary quite sure that he himself enjoys this very remarkable and unusual quantity and quality of wisdom? Is he at all sure that, if the exigencies of politics or the uncertain Fates should call him to another sphere of activity, his successor would possess the necessary approach to financial omniscience? According to Mr. BOUTWELL himself, the volume of the currency affects every interest in the land; and we have good reason to believe that he by no means understands how widely and deeply those interests are affected. Is he confident that, himself apart, he could select any financier in the Union on whom he would be perfectly willing to see so enormous a trust descend?

That Mr. BOUTWELL thoroughly believes in his theory is proved by the fact that he has acted on it in his reissue in October of a portion of the greenbacks withdrawn under Mr. MCCULLOCH. He therefore occupies the position of a man who believes that he possesses the power to change the volume of the currency in his own discretion, to the amount of $44,000,000, and that he ought to exercise it. The House of Representatives has already asked him for an explanation of the sources of the power he claims. When that is obtained, Congress would do well to see whether it was meant to confer that power, and if so, whether it is safe or proper to continue it.

The Recent Fatal Fire.

With the conclusion of the official investigation into the causes of the disaster at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, we find how little there is in the facts established to justify the wild abuse which has been heaped upon the proprietors. They have been arraigned as little better than murderers—yet it appears from the testimony taken by the Fire Marshal that the whole force of the house was under good discipline, and was instantly at work when the danger was discovered. It was necessary, in order that the proprietors of the hotel should be relieved from grave censure, that they should be able to show that the fire-alarm was given without unnecessary delay, and that measures were taken to relieve the servants from their dangerous position at the top of the house. Upon the first point Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON says:

"There is no room for doubt that the fire originated in Room No. 505, occupied by MARY GROVES, the room being situated inside the servants' hall, between the second and third floors of the hotel, (two stories in the servants' quarters were but one in that portion of the house used by guests.) Room No. 505 is 6 feet by 9, the bed standing on the east side of the room, and an elevator passing through the south-west corner, which elevator runs from the laundry in the basement to the top floor of the house, through rooms similar to No. 505. Through some unfortunate accident, possibly from stepping upon and igniting a match when getting into bed, the clothing of the occupant of the room took fire; the fire smoldered until after the woman fell asleep, when the flames burst forth; the draught through the elevator carried both fire and smoke from the room to the top of the house before the heat became sufficiently intense to wake the sleeping woman."

From all the evidence, the Fire-Marshal is satisfied that by the time this woman gave the alarm the dormitories occupied by the other women were filled to suffocation with smoke and flame, which had ascended by the elevator. There is no lack of testimony that, as soon as the alarm was given, all the appliances of the house for extinguishing the flames were promptly and intelligently used, and, upon the important point of releasing the servants, one of the clerks of the house testifies:

"I have repeatedly instructed the watchmen, in case of fire occurring that would be likely to endanger the lives of the servants in the attic, to break open the doors leading from their attic to the private attic; McGinty, one of the watchmen, seeing the danger, ran up to the private attic, and, with an ax, broke open the door dividing it from the girls' attic, and let the girls out."

This testimony is a sufficient reply to the charge that the servants were heartlessly left to their fate, while all efforts were directed to the saving of property. There was undoubtedly the defect in the house that the staircases were not all fire-proof, but this does not justify the reckless censures which have been heaped upon the proprietors. They seem to have taken all possible precaution, with the means they had, to prevent such a disaster, and they have certainly done all in their power, since it occurred, to alleviate the distress which it occasioned.

North Atlantic Meteorology.

The numerous and fatal disasters which have recently overtaken the navigation of the Atlantic, ought to give a new impetus to the study of its meteorology. It is a lamentable fact that, while every vessel that sails upon the ocean might be a floating observatory, to notice its varying phenomena, to designate its powerful currents, and to record the zones of its violent storms, little systematic progress has been made, within the past twenty years, in attaining such knowledge. The Cunard Steam-ship Company have accomplished more than any other body to give us the desired information. Through their tried and cautious commanders, who keep accurate barometric and thermometric registers of their voyages to and fro, something has been gained; and the results of their valuable experience and instrumental records are now undergoing able discussion in the London Meteorological Office. This institution is administered by Mr. ROBERT H. SCOTT and Capt. HENRY TOYNBEE, who have just published some very important deductions based upon the Cunard log-books and registers, and other detached data. This little volume treats particularly of the meteorology of the Atlantic lying north of 30° north, for the eleven days ending Feb. 8, 1870, and illustrates it by synoptic charts and diagrams. It was in this brief, but eventful, period of less than a fortnight, that terrific storms swept the ship-tracks from America to England, in one of which the steamer *Austrian* encountered, four hundred miles east of Halifax, a gale showing as low a glass as was ever seen at sea. The *City of Boston*, the day previous, had left Halifax on her last ill-fated voyage, and must have passed into the worst part of it, where, in the opinion of Capt. TOYNBEE, she went down. A careful study and comparison of the logs of thirty-one vessels which were, during the eleven days, on the way from England to America, reveals the fact—which is in perfect accordance with theoretic anticipation—that the main ship-routes across the Atlantic are directly parallel and adjacent to those of the revolving storms of its higher latitudes. The latter pursue each other with greater progressive velocity than it has usually been supposed they attain. This was most probably fully demonstrated by the fate of the *City of Boston*, which sailed out of the harbor of Halifax with clear and inviting skies, but was pursued and overtaken by the gale.

There are several valuable conclusions reached by these researches. It appears from Capt. TOYNBEE'S generalizations that the gales which prove so destructive in the North Atlantic are invariably preceded by northerly winds on the American coast, and a southerly wind some few hundred miles eastward; and hence, that the storm is generated by collision between two opposing currents of air. The southerly coast-winds thus afford our seamen, when outward-bound, some premonition of what they may look for, because they are usually the precursors of a storm moving from west to east, which, however, has not yet reached the coast and manifested itself.

The deductions further demonstrate that the gales which leave the American coast, eastward bound, nearly always trend to the north-eastward, probably because they thus traverse a band or bands of hot Gulf Stream drift, whence the supply of vapor is freely fed to them. Their average velocity is about thirty miles per hour—seldom less, sometimes more.

As a first attempt to deal with this most important and beautiful study, the London Meteorological Office has made an excellent step, and we may hope that its labors will be actively pushed and sustained in other directions.

Check Swindlers.

The telegraph announces the arrest of a man at St. Louis, who is said to be one of a gang of forgers having head-quarters in this City. When searched by the police, it appears he was found in possession of a number of checks on the Bank of North America, some of which purported to have been drawn by a firm doing business at Huntsville, Ala., in favor, no doubt, of some mythical person. Now, apart altogether from the preposterous notion that all the great swindlers of the country must of necessity hail from New-York, there is something in this matter which ought not to be allowed to pass over without notice. That there has been a gang of shrewd check swindlers traveling, during several months past, through the principal cities and towns, particularly of the Southern and Western States there is no reason whatever to doubt. They have been operating very extensively upon over-confiding store-keepers, who, having been led to suppose that they were doing business with the accredited representatives of leading houses in New-York and Boston, never stopped to question the genuineness of a check for one hundred and fifty or two hundred and fifty dollars. Of course, such favors are never asked at the first interview. The ground regularly laid out has to be traversed with the greatest possible care. Two of the swindlers usually go together. At the hotels where they put up they are supposed to be commercial travelers in different lines of trade, who have either accidentally met, or happen to be "chumming" together to make the time pass more agreeably. They are provided with samples, and commence work immediately after arriving in a town. Having disposed of large "bills" on "favorable terms," they proceed without loss of time to gather in the results. On the day following the collection of orders, the same route is gone over again, and the unlucky store-keepers, under the presumption of being buyers, are easily induced by off-hand speeches, representing a sudden shortness of funds for expenses, to cash checks with signatures not bearing the slightest resemblance to those of the men supposed to have drawn them. The scoundrels adopt this plan so as to reduce the crime from forgery to misdemeanor, in case of detection and arrest.

It is almost unnecessary to say that perfectly honest commercial travelers have sometimes used good checks to raise money in emergency. Under existing circumstances, however, they and the firms for whom they are engaged, will see the necessity for an immediate discontinuance of the system. With the increased facilities for sending money through the Post-office, and the possibility, in case of great need, of forwarding certain sums by means of the telegraph offices, there is really no excuse for the issue of what are popularly known as "small checks." Hereafter, the store-keepers of the country towns, who have escaped the scoundrels so far, will do well to refuse "accommodation" in all cases of the kind referred to.

The Enraged Musician.

The great dramatist assures us that "the man who hath not music in his soul is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils." Conversely, it would seem that the possession of the divine spirit of harmony ought to elevate human nature beyond the contamination of these baser passions. Unhappily, experience does not bear out the analogy. Managers have been known to tarnish the love of art with the lust of lucre; *prima donne* are not always angelic; composers sometimes "lift" from one another as unscrupulously as any Scottish mosstrooper or New-York politician. And the treason in the latter case is all the viler, because it is so difficult of detection or punishment. The subject of these musical larcenies evades the search of the police, and the trained astuteness of the lawyers. Stolen bank-notes may be traced and identified, but the stolen notes of the musician, who shall recover and restore?

This is the sort of injury that has driven M. CHARLES GOUNOD, the composer of "Faust" and "Romeo and Juliet" to invoke the aid of an English Court of Chancery. Certain malign and ignoble spirits, reverencing not the Muses, and without the fear of Apollo in their hearts, bethought themselves to turn a dishonest penny by cribbing plentifully from M. GOUNOD'S less familiar compositions, material for stock songs of the ordinary drawing-room variety. Nor was this the worst. The theft itself, if put to good use, might have been borne by an author who, in such case, salves the wound to his pocket with the flattering unction administered to his vanity. But poor M. GOUNOD had the two-fold misfortune of seeing his darling numbers not only vanish from him, like Eurydice from the arms of Orpheus, but so woefully mangled in the process as to be barely recognizable. Those who know HOGARTH'S inimitable picture of the "Enraged Musician" may fancy the tender agonies that rent M. GOUNOD'S paternal soul at sight of his tuneful offspring thus foully maltreated; the double wrath of composer and musician that possessed him at hearing his beloved harmonies not only stolen but spoiled, and made to sound like "sweet bells jangled out of tune and harsh." Had our modern customs permitted it, he would doubtless have liked nothing better than to inflict on the offenders the same condign punishment which Provençal Courts of Love were accustomed to award to any roguish Trouvère caught borrowing his fellow's music—to wit, a sound whipping. Or he might even have been willing to serve them as the tutelar divinity of music served the hapless Marsyas for a much less serious offense. Today, and in England, however, these summary and soothing methods of retaliation are out of vogue, and the injured composer was fain to be content with securing from the Vice-Chancellor an injunction against the sale of his kidnapped property.

If the case should be brought to an issue, if the robbers have the audacity to fight for their plunder, the grave precincts of the Chancery Court will be treated to such a scene as they but rarely witness. Of course, the only way to try such a question is by actual comparison in presence of the jury; and in this country there is precedent for just such a proceeding. In an action, brought, if we remember rightly, in one of our State Courts for an infringement of the copyright of certain songs, both the original and the imitations were exhibited in succession for the enlightenment of the jury. In M. GOUNOD'S case, judging from the nature of the complaints, the greater part of his works would have to be sung through to furnish a just basis for judgment. Perhaps the entire operatic force of Covent Garden and Drury Lane will be summoned as experts, and instead of sleeping over the dull periods of the lawyers, the Court of Chancery will wake up in astonishment, rubbing its dusky eyes, and pricking up its drowsy ears at the unfamiliar melodies of "Sappho" or "Philemon et Francis." Fancy Mlle. TIETJENS or ILMA DE MURSKA in the witness-box, giving evidence in silver shakes and trills and fascinating *fioriture*, with a Doctor of Music instead of a barrister to cross-examine them in their sharps and flats, their rests, their crotchets, and their quavers. That would surely be the pleasantest of *causes celèbres*. Let us hope that if all this does happen, music may have power to soothe the savage breasts of judges and lawyers, and even, as in the classic legend, to draw the stocks and stones that constitute the average intelligent jury; and that M. GOUNOD will be compensated with less than a fair share of the law's delays for the pangs of despoiled authorship.

MINOR TOPICS.

No solemnity of the Episcopal Church was probably ever so widely observed as will be that of Friday next, which has been set apart, both in the United States and England, as a "day of intercession." Pastorals have been issued by the bishops to their flocks, and a special form of prayer prepared for the occasion, which is not intended to raise means for the support of missionaries, but to increase the interest in mission efforts. From the reports of the societies it appears that there is great need of missionaries of high attainments, and this solemnity has been ordered with a view of directing the attention of the Church to the necessity of at once providing these additional helpers in the work among the heathen. The movements for this day of prayer was originated in England by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the fact that it has met with signal favor in every diocese of the Episcopal Church, on both sides of the ocean, proves that the subject is one in which very general interest is felt.

Iowa has been so fortunate as to present a audable example to the country, in the proceedings of her Presidential Electors. Having met on the day prescribed by law, and cast their ballots for GRANT and WILSON, they were confronted by a grave difficulty in the fact that so many of their number wanted the honor and profit of carrying the vote to Washington; but they finally surmounted it by drawing lots. There was nothing particularly worthy of emulation thus far, but when they came to fix the compensation due them for their services, these Electors proved themselves very different from ordinary officials. The law allows them the same pay as members of the Legislature, which in Iowa is five hundred dollars per session, and each Elector might have legally pocketed this amount. But they concluded that it was more than their services were worth, and they decided to take only five dollars for each one of the few days occupied in the discharge of their duties. We fear that it will be hard to find a companion to this picture of official self-denial.

Many of the streets of this City are not in a condition of cleanliness creditable to Superintendent THORNE. We are aware that he has many difficulties in his way, and we are ready to admit that he is a great improvement upon his predecessor, BROWN. But it was promised, when Mr. THORNE took charge of the street-cleaning business, that our thoroughfares were to be subjected to the sweepers whenever they should need such a visitation, and almost any citizen can name some street which shows by its appearance that it has been too long neglected. Fifth-avenue, yesterday, was in a whirlwind of dust—every pretty dress was half spoiled. In the dry, windy weather of the past few days, the refuse of the streets has been taken up by the wind, and wafted about, to the great discomfort of those passing through them. We are not disposed to be exacting in this matter, but we are convinced that it is possible to keep our streets passably clean without bankrupting the City. Everybody knows we are spending a large amount for street-cleaning, and the public will certainly insist upon having value received for the money.

The recklessness of those rash persons who, in case of fire, throw mirrors and fragile crockery out of fourth-story windows has frequently been commented upon. There is a woman in Wheeling, Va., who has, however, surpassed the best efforts in this line that have yet been made. Her house took fire, the other day, and she thereupon threw her baby out of the second-story window. The baby, as it so happened, was not broken to pieces, but that happy result was purely an accident. This pleasing moral tale suggests the thought that fires might be put to advantageous use by astute persons having inconvenient friends. How easy it would be to throw an objectionable relative from a lofty window in a moment of excitement, and subsequently to claim that the consequent fracture of that relative was due to the same irresponsible mental condition of the thrower which led him to similarly detach his dinner-service and his favorite violin.

California, as the land of curiosities, produces an inebriated citizen who appeared the other day before the Police Justice of San Jose, to whom he introduced himself as a former acquaintance in the town of Marysville. Having thus smoothed the way, as he thought, to a favorable consideration of his desires, the inebriated informed the Magistrate that he was about "to go on a bit of a tear," and requested that in case he "should be hauled up," the Judge would be as lenient as the circumstances would permit. It increases our confidence in the administration of law in the Golden State to learn that this prayer for mercy in advance of the offense was unavailing, as the Justice refused to make any promises, and advised the suppliant not to go on any kind of a "tear." The applicant departed, saddened, if not sobered, from the magisterial presence, and not having the sequel of the story, we may hope that for once fear of punishment prevented a breach of the public peace.

It having been asserted that many of the Italians now at Castle Garden are brigands, the Consul-General of Italy asserts that there is not a brigand among them; and that so far from it being true that the Italian Government is sending its poorer class of subjects to this country, that Government opposes emigration in all possible legal ways. The Consul-General also asserts that the Italians resident in the United States are the most orderly class of the community, and says that of over one thousand Neapolitans now in this country, not one has ever come in unpleasant contact with the Police. It is only justice to the swindled emigrants now at Castle Garden that they should not be falsely called brigands and paupers. The Police of this City will bear testimony to the good conduct of the Italian colony, it being rare that an Italian is arrested for any offense.

In publishing the letter of the President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, it was intended to relieve that line from the comment we had been called upon to make concerning some badly-managed and poorly-equipped roads upon which accidents have lately occurred. The reputation of this line is so well established that we do not see how any one could take our remarks as applying to it.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

SATURDAY'S PHILHARMONIC.

The second concert of the thirty-first Philharmonic season occurred at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. Although the programme was of unusual variety, the attendance was not so large as there seemed reason to anticipate. The orchestral selections were not, be it said, of a very attractive kind. Raff's symphony in G major is, of course, a very scholarly work, but it has fewer ideas than one can reasonably expect in a work including four elaborate movements; while the love-scene, from Berlioz's symphonic poem of "Romeo and Juliet," though abounding in delicious phrases and admirable instrumental combinations, is too incoherent to leave a deep impression, either as to thought or treatment. Both pieces were capitally recited, though we do not think that the string-players of the Philharmonic Society were distinguished by fineness of execution. The performances of the soloists, on Saturday, afforded most pleasure. We have already written of the admirable voice, fine style, and deep sentiment of Mlle. Anna Drasdil, a contralto who was heard at Steinway Hall a fortnight ago. Day before yesterday, Mlle. Drasdil sang, as on the occasion of her début in this City, a beautiful prayer by Hiller; she delivered, besides, and in the most classical manner, Haydn's "Spirit's Song," and a ballad, by Pinsuti, called "Son of the Ocean Isle." The latter, in our opinion, requires, to be as effective as intended, a purer enunciation of the English text than Mlle. Drasdil, good scholar as she is, is able to bring to its interpretation. The other soloist was Herr Benno Walter, a violinist whom we also listened to previous to Saturday, and whose playing of the first movement of Beethoven's well-known concerto for violin, (opus 61,) showed him to have a greater command of the finger-board than of the bow—his attack from the heel especially, having almost a pizzicato sound—and, in a general sense, a technique insufficient to allow that *maestria* in the rendering of the composition which the variations of the exquisite theme, particularly, exact. The final selection was Beethoven's vigorous overture in C major, called "The Consecration of the House."

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

During this week—the second of Mlle. Aimée's sojourn at the Olympic Theatre—several of the best-known operas will be done for the last time this season. "La Belle Hélène" will be given to-night, tomorrow, and Wednesday, and familiar works are to follow. The freshest of operas bouffes, "Les Cent Vierges," will be produced on Monday next, and "La Princesse de Trébizonde," also a novelty, soon afterward.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Herr Jean Vogt, a well-known composer who has recently come from Germany, will give a matinée concert, principally with intent to recite his own works, at Steinway Hall, to-morrow. Herr Vogt will have the co-operation of Dr. Damrosch, of Mr. Mills, of Mr. Bergner, and of other finished musicians.... The third of the Mills-Damrosch soirées of chamber music will take place at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening. Miss Jenny Busk is to be the vocalist.

Dramatic.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. Brougham's new drama, entitled, "The Lily of France," is to be produced at Booth's Theatre, this evening. Saturday, Miss Neilson closed at the same house a most successful engagement. On being called before the curtain, the lady returned thanks for the favor with which she had been greeted, and for much liberal after-encouragement, in the following terms:

"I desire to thank you, but this brilliant assemblage, and the remembrance of the crowded and sympathetic audiences which have nightly honored me, deprive me of all power to adequately express what I feel. To have won so rapidly and so cordially the approval of both the Press and the public on this, my first visit to your beautiful City, is a grace to my young life which I can never forget. Thank you, thank you! I can promise to say that I shall have the honor of appearing before you again next Spring; and, while bidding you a brief farewell, let me add, with *Juliet*,

'Stay but a little; I will come again.'"

The Lecture Season.

Bret Harte will give his new lecture to-night at Steinway Hall, and the admirers of the well-known author of the "Heathen Chinee" will no doubt rally in strong force, so that the occasion will be an interesting one. Mr. Harte's lecture is entitled "The Argonauts of '49," and wherever it has been delivered it has been received with marked approval. The lecture is spoken of as being full of the quaint humor for which its author is so famous, and abounding in a tender pathos, as well, that appeals strongly to all hearts. Of course the attendance will be large.

Claims Against Spain.

The United States and Spanish Commission to adjust the claims of American citizens on account of damages sustained in Cuba during the present rebellion, have not yet made any awards. About one hundred claims have been filed. There has been difficulty about taking testimony in the island, but as a remedy it is proposed by our Government to unite with Spain in appointing a joint commission for that purpose

DAKOTA.

Interesting Details of Current Events in the Territory.

The Weather—Progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad—Glance at the British Possessions—The Fur Trade—Needed Red River Improvements.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SECOND CHEYENNE CROSSING, Dakota Territory, Thursday, Nov. 7, 1872.

The Winter begins to give some decided manifestations of its presence in Dakota, in the cold winds which persist in coming from the North-west, as well as in a cloudy sky at times, which occasionally gives us those uncomfortable "spits" of snow, mingled with rain, such as are, perhaps, least endurable to those as yet unaccustomed to the lower temperature of Winter. The effect of it has been to so increase the discomforts of the men engaged in track-laying, that they have taken occasion to "bolt the track," like racers no longer governable, for until the recent savage spell of weather cooled their ardor for reaching the Missouri River this Fall, they were pushing ahead some two miles per day, and had reached within thirty miles, or thereabouts, of their goal. The disappointment felt along the whole line has been great, and it has just brought up Gen. Rosser and a force of recruits, in fierce haste, to look into matters, and to put the road through, as contemplated, at whatever cost of determination or discomfort to any or all concerned.

Meanwhile, at no point along the line from here to Lake Superior does there seem much disposition, apart from the road construction, to accept the fact that the Winter is close upon us. While, indeed, the work which so much engaged attention the past Summer—the construction of depots, station-houses, &c.—has ceased, and the workmen are disbanding for other localities and occupations, the building of dwellings, stores, fences, and all that means the extension of settlements, still goes on—the truth being, it would seem, that now that labor on the road is being measurably given up for the season, the time has come to seize upon skilled labor to push private enterprizes to the uttermost.

And when we come to the people of the British Possessions, north of Dakota, and consider their pursuits, they really seem as never willing to recognize Winter up there except as it is forced upon them with its worst rigors. And how far the emigrants thither regard degrees of latitude in this direction, of the cold incident to it, may be estimated when the fact is stated that the present season has seen some five thousand emigrants pass Moorhead for Fort Garry, and large numbers of these people bound for the Valley of the Saskatchawan, and other points as much as fifteen hundred miles to the northward and westward of where the railroad crosses the Red River.

No holiday adventurers are these; but they are people fearless, determined, and who, meaning to achieve success, appear to have no hesitation at all in striking for the base of the Rocky Mountains, so far away that the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad seems all but a southwardly and warm region, compared to that of their new homes.

The road is sufficiently rough in places, from a point perhaps one hundred miles west of the Red River and along the sixty or seventy miles just constructed beyond; but then, laid as it is with the heaviest rails and the best material generally, it only needs ballasting and to be properly adjusted to make it, another season, like the portion from Lake Superior to Red River—an excellent road for smoothness and safety.

One of the sights on the road toward the western extremity reached, are the pretty antelopes, in gangs commonly of twenty or thereabouts, who go bounding away in the distance across the prairie—a spectacle which, after the road is fairly in operation, will be a rarer and rarer sight to the traveler across these wide plains. So shy as to make the shooting of them next to an impossibility, they seem mainly to serve the purpose of giving another picturesque feature to the landscape now fast losing the charms which clothed it in Summer.

As for the buffalo, although here only so recently, he has taken his departure for ever from these, his old and favorite haunts; but the elk lingers, along with the antelope, and occasionally pays for his temerity even within a few miles of the line but lately swarming with men and horses engaged on the great line of road to the Pacific. Once in a while one comes across tamed specimens, recently caught and kept as pets—little fellows who make themselves at home in some of the settlements. These, and the fawns of the common deer, and the young of the sand-hill crane, go stalking about the streets, two of the latter being domesticated in Fargo, and three young elk in Moorhead. Col. Taylor, of the last mentioned place, particularly, has been very successful in raising elk, he having not long since sold twelve fine specimens to an agent of Victor Emmanuel for some of the King's parks, and having still three on hand at his place in Iowa. He tells me that they are very easily kept, nearly all that is needed to that end being to fence in a piece of bush land, where the animals can browse, they requiring no shelter, being naturally hardy; and as they can live and grow fat on twigs and leaves of trees, they thrive where even our neat cattle would, in a severe Winter, perish. They make excellent sleigh-teams, too, when trained early and carefully, but woe to the excursionist should he permit the bay of hounds to be heard behind them, as he would be forthwith treated to a sail through rough thickets and across ditches or ravines, such as would leave him few chances of finding anything left of his equipage at the end of so wild a chase.

Speaking of these half-tamed denizens of the forest and prairie, I once knew of a pet deer which, deserting its home for months, to roam with its brethren of the wilds, was, upon one occasion roused by a pack of hounds to a severe race for its life. Closer and closer pressed, and driven nearer and nearer to its old haunts about the family mansion where it had been the pet of children, it at length, in its distress, bolted over the lawn fence, on to the porch, and into the very parlor itself, to seek the protection, quickly accorded, of its little friends, as the yelling and disappointed dogs came to bay outside its place of refuge. These creatures make graceful and pleasant pets while yet young; but no more dangerous assailant can readily be found than a well-grown buck, however tamed apparently, who happens to take the notion of attacking the stoutest and most active man. Forgetting suddenly his former friendliness, he becomes perfectly wild and ferocious in his assaults, his sharp hoofs proving dreadful and severe weapons, active as he always is in his plunging endeavors to trample to death his antagonist—even rattlesnakes and others of the deadliest serpents being cut to pieces, as he springs high into the air to come down with his hoofs close together upon his victim, he himself seldom being hurt in the contest, so quick are his movements in evading punishment.

To stand in the steam-boat warehouse on the bank of the Red River at Moorhead, and see what immense quantities of buffalo robes, of elk and deer skins, of skins of the bear, the wolf, the fox, beaver, and other fur-bearing animals, are poured through it for shipment to New-York, to London, and other great centres of population which demand these appliances for comfort or of fashion; to stand and look upon all this, we say, is to be astonished again and again. When one remembers the great fur marts of Broadway, of Cheapside, or Holborn, where are exhibited the superb wolf and bear robes sent forward by the Hudson's Bay Company, we can well fancy, standing in that dingy warehouse at Red River, the destination of the costly bales all the time nearly, or in the proper season, pouring in and out for transhipment, via Northern Pacific Railroad and Lake Superior, to those far-off points.

And when we note further that of one Red River cargo of eight hundred bales of these rich furs, skins of the silver fox, of the otter, the mink, &c., some of these single bales were worth four to five thousand dollars each, we can well understand how quietly and easily the late Mr. Peabody piled up two or three millions of his many millions of dollars as the owner of shares in the great Company, whose agents and employes away up in that apparently unbearable wilderness have gathered wealth to rival that of the famous East India Company itself, with its coffers at the India House blazing with the plunder of the Orient, in the shape of diamonds, opals, rubies, and other precious stones.

And when, again, the yearly traffic of the Northern Company is estimated by good judges at some seventy thousand tons, a traffic that now finds its way largely out into the world by this new route opened up across Minnesota, what is the use of attempting to disparage the importance and the value of this new route, in a commercial point of view? And who should not reckon upon it as another great and valuable element in the progress of the North-west, and in the development of interests at the head of Lake Superior, and along the great chain of lakes to New-York, and the other principal cities of the Atlantic coast!

Indeed, I presume that however well posted are most of our people with what indicates progress in this direction, few are aware that, besides a population of some fourteen thousand in Manitoba, there are quite as many more people up in the valleys of the Saskatchewan and the Assineboine, and these increasing in numbers rapidly, now that access to that region is so readily had as a consequence of the construction of the Northern Pacific Road to the Red River crossing. And if our Government could be induced, through Congress, to make a small appropriation for the improvement of the rapids of Red River, some sixty miles below Moorhead, it is very certain that no improvement of a similar character anywhere in the whole country, would be more fruitful of good results. In fact, whatever can be done to insure to our territory and people up in this quarter, the valuable and fast increasing traffic of Manitoba and the Hudson's Bay Company, should be considered a good investment; since only when absolutely driven to it, will the people over the border attempt to construct a line of road of their own from Fort Garry, communicating with Lake Superior, the country being from the presence of innumerable lakes and marshes, and rugged hills, all but impassible to whatever engineering skill, or outlay of capital might be brought to bear upon it. Meanwhile, the revenues accruing directly to the Northern Pacific Road, and incidentally the advantages dispensed to large numbers of our people, would appear to justify the best efforts on the part of our Government to enhance these desirable results.

Let it be noted, further, that although the wheat fields of Manitoba produce in some instances marvelously, forty to seventy bushels per acre being not an uncommon crop; yet, that because of the fast increasing immigration within a year or two past, and the nearly all-absorbing interests of the fur trade, they are compelled to import largely from the States adjoining, provisions of every kind; and this trade, we insist, should be fostered, or at least encouraged, by the United States Government to the uttermost, as well in our lately-improved relations to England on account of good comity, as because the traffic is really valuable to all concerned. And if men in official position can only stop to note that the Red River Valley, from Moorhead to Fort Garry, is a most fertile belt two hundred and fifty miles long, by a width of nearly one hundred, and that the Saskatchewan and Assineboin Valleys are near three hundred miles wide, and running nearly a thousand miles westwardly, giving steamboat navigation and fertile lands to the very base of the Rocky Mountains, that at last this region is filling up with a most energetic population, backed by British capital, once more will be seen the propriety and necessity of a liberal policy, and of prompt action in aiding and encouraging trade by whatever legitimate measures seem possible.

One of the curiosities of travel and of observation of what constitutes progress out here, is noted in the characteristics which stamp the crowds of men who keep all these enterprises of the far North-west in motion; the thoughtful looker-on soon learning not to condemn or despise anything, which, as an agency, however small apparently, enters into these great movements. Happen upon any of these gatherings, where one may, either upon the Red River steam-boat gangs, upon trappers, railroad employes, or whoever, almost, in the line of a transient population, comes in the way up here, they constitute, more or less, a regular study for the traveler, and a source of entertainment, as well as of interest. The most queer costumes imaginable strike the attention constantly; one fellow having on, perhaps, a full suit of Indian-dressed and manufactured buckskin, the legs thereof elaborately embroidered, Indian fashion, with leaf and flower-work in porcupine quills and colored beads and threads, his head surmounted with a fox-skin cap, the tail of which hangs down his back; his companion, on the contrary, having incased himself in a blazing new broadcloth scarlet shirt, profusely adorned with great pearl and brass buttons on the bosom, the garment put on outside of all, he strutting about meantime as proud as a peacock, at the stunning appearance he has found means to display. One meets Indians, besides, who have partly clad themselves in the costume of the whites, partly in their own; each of these, whites and Indians, seeming desirous, as far as possible, of emulating the oddities of the other. And yet, all of these compose singularly peaceable crowds, for, with all these incongruous materials thrown together, there is very seldom, indeed, any serious disturbance, each one appearing really too much occupied to get into a quarrel. While the whites are almost to a man in demand for driving forward the various enterprises we have noted, the Indians, as a general thing, are by no means idle, as they find somehow in each particular season something to occupy them with a show of profit to themselves, from the gathering of cranberries or wild rice, to the making of maple-sugar, or the hunting and fishing, which must go on to a greater or less extent in order that the women and the little savages may not really starve outright, short of supplies as they must frequently find themselves.

Bearing in mind that Dakota is as yet only a Territory, it would surprise even the most stolid or least observant to see how boldly men reach out here for success and an independence. With a soil so fertile in its deep blackness that the new settler accepts its tacit promise at the merest first glimpse of it of an abundant yield, one sees constantly in the results reached away out on these plains this very Summer just past the strongest evidences that they who are thus trustful are not disappointed. Noble crops of wheat in the quantity yielded to the acre, together with almost unparalleled gigantic growths of potatoes, beets, corn, cabbages, &c., all tell the story of the good present, and the promising future. And when we add to these, that there is no healthier region on the entire continent, that disease such as elsewhere is incident many times to local causes is here hardly known, that men can and do work with a fierceness even that seems absolutely exultant in its strength, and who shall say that life up here is not remunerative, that men may not well exult at conditions so favorable to human progress.

Speaking of the health and strength of men up here in the North-west, let me observe that this health and strength seems especially to be emulated by that of horses and cattle, the terrible horse disease of other States being as yet quite unknown here. And if the conditions designated as needful to the restoration of the horse to health, or of his preservation from disease, are well indicated, viz., a general condition of dry and cool and pleasant weather, I have confidence that we shall have no visitation of the kind. I have noticed by personal observation all the way from the tropics hither, that the horse languishes in health, almost always, where man fares badly. In the West Indies, while men are afflicted with fevers, leprosy, elephantiasis, &c., the horse becomes mangy and distempered, and poor and diseased generally, as if in sympathy with his master. Gordon Cumming gave a bad account of his horses in that miserable land of death, South Africa, he having lost almost all of them; and Sir Samuel Baker tells even a worse story of the loss of stock in the deadly region along the Nile, while, on the contrary, in the frost and snows of Iceland and Shetland horses can even—as do their masters—live on fish, and thrive on the—for them—queer diet.

We still have a promise of comparatively mild weather for two or three weeks, according to the best observers among the old settlers; and if it is realized, the most earnest endeavors will be made, as before mentioned, or intimated, to reach the Missouri River with the railroad yet this Fall. Fifteen days of really pleasant weather would suffice to achieve that really desirable purpose; and so, if the weather does not get too cold, and if the bands are not too eager to get away to make engagements and preparations for the pineries, the Missouri will be reached, as hoped for and expected. Once there, the success of the Northern Pacific road will no longer be a matter for crude speculation, as the trade of Montana and the traffic to be contributed by the Missouri River, added to the transportation for the many Government posts away in that quarter, will be not only vastly remunerative and advantageous to the road, but to the Government also, which will be relieved of many of those costly wagon expeditions which now are depended upon to supply the posts.

By the way, there has been operating up here the past Summer, in the interests of the Northern Pacific Road, a great prairie steam wagon; a craft some twenty-five feet in length, with broad tread wheels, and worked with double cylinders. Until it broke a wheel, it was quite successful in towing trains of wagons across the plains, carrying oats and other supplies to the front, and could always get itself out of a slough, as does a ship when it works itself off a shoal—by sending out a grappling to firm ground, and pulling itself to a safer anchorage. Indeed, there seems to be no limit to novel enterprises in this quarter; so that the readers of this may well be assured that when success can be compassed by human ingenuity and determination it will inevitably be won.

By the way, it is whispered up here that the Northern Pacific is, under its new administration, to inaugurate a course of riged outlay and economy, such as devoting every resource to the construction of the road, will permit hereafter little or nothing to be devoted to the construction of depots or station-houses in advance. Fairly across Minnesota at length, and with the chief points at last well supplied with excellent edifices, which may serve each as the nucleus or beginning points for settlements, and for the accommodation of new-comers along the line, it can well afford to postpone, to some extent, any further considerable outlay in the same direction; and the result will probably be seen next season in an additional and perhaps unparalleled stride toward Puget Sound, such as will gratify all interested in seeing another great route spanning our possessions toward the Pacific coast. When, during the last year, the great elevator, at Duluth, received as a tribute of this region of the North-west, and for shipment in your direction, one and a half millions of bushels of wheat, and when a single station, just established away out on the Pacific Road, sent forward as this first year's contribution ten thousand bushels of the great staple, what may be expected in the final development of a region toward which New-York and the other Atlantic cities are to look hereafter for an increased and magnificent trade! W.

The World's Fair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Information has been received from Minister Jay that an exposition of our public school system would be a very acceptable and instructive feature in the World's Fair, to be held at Vienna, and already popular attention has been directed to this matter, and the subject has begun to be canvassed in educational circles. In the hope that even the humblest contributions may chance to help the project, let me ask the favor of your attention to a few suggestions. New-York City will undoubtedly respond to the call of Mr. Jay, and we shall find in the Board of Commissioners of Public Education the proper agency to effect its purpose. What, then, should the Board do—and what should it not do—in furtherance of the plan?

It is obvious that at a world's fair no individual feature of exhibition can receive a large allotment of room. However liberal the scope of accommodation may be, so many descriptions of products from divers countries will be presented, that no one can expect more than a very limited space for exhibition. This limitation is unavoidable. It follows, then, that the plans of representation should be adapted to this condition, and that, consequently, *compactness* should be an essential quality. In view of this, no representation of our school buildings, on a large scale, should be thought of. One or two small models, or, better yet, an album of photographs, illustrating the exterior architecture and the internal arrangements of our schools, would furnish varied, intelligible, and convenient means of acquiring accurate familiarity with the character of our structures.

The course of studies from the rudiments taught in the primary schools through the severest studies of the college of the city, might be effectively exhibited on a comprehensive chart. This could easily be so constructed as to express each several study and the time spent upon it, showing the progressive steps of advancement, thus enabling the inquirer to see at a glance the whole curriculum, and also to learn the successive grades as the pupil moves onward toward the period of his graduation. Such a chart would be very portable, would require no floor room, would be inexpensive, (matters worthy of consideration,) but especially would it afford a *coup d'œil* of the whole field of labor, and be easily understood.

As accompaniments to the chart, there might be models of every instrument used in the schools, from slate and pencil up to maps and globes, with models of the furniture. If the articles are small *fac-similes* might be sent—if large and cumbersome, suitable models could be used. There should also be forwarded one or two sets of all the text-books used throughout the course, from the primer of the child to the philosophy of the senior. In this way, the buildings, studies, instruments, furniture, and text-books would all be exhibited compactly, accurately, intelligibly, and inexpensively. The statistics accompanying the chart, or embodied in it, should express such details as the age and number of the pupils, the percentage of their daily attendance, and also the percentage of pupils who complete the course. Furthermore, there should be added a statement of the expenses of the system in the several details of salaries, stationery, furniture, fuel, &c. All these items are capable of exact representation, and are so purely matters of fact—of bureaucracy—that they would prove authoritative data whereby the merits of our system might be easily estimated from an economical standpoint.

To illustrate the moral and intellectual advantages that flow from the system is a more difficult and more delicate matter. Here great care should be applied to avoid all attempts to set forth these benefits by special, individual products and exercises. Such means of exhibition are, at best, in all respects inadequate—generally they are deceptive, and always unjust. For, first, the articles presented for exhibition at the Fair will be the most perfect handiwork of the most skilled artists and craftsmen, and, therefore, will represent the most perfect finish of experienced workmanship. Whereas, on the contrary, the work of our scholars—mere youths in process of training, not yet trained—must needs be rather crude and very imperfect; and, however good relatively, it must contrast very unfavorably with the perfected articles at the exhibition, and thus produce an unfavorable and a very unfair judgment. Secondly—But more than this, the stupendous benefit of our school system is seen, and seen only *in the general effect on the mass of the people*; and in their habits of conduct more than in their scholarship. This result cannot be represented by any specimens of school and college exercises. The true exponent of the utility of our public education is found in the industry, activity, ingenuity, order, and intelligence of the community trained under its influences. *The character of the people best illustrates the virtue of their scholarship.*

One remark more, Mr. Editor, and I shall have finished. Of course, the object of sending any representation of our school system, is to afford an intelligible and complete idea of what it really is, and therefore some living representative must be at hand to explain it. In this particular, two prominent considerations force themselves upon our attention—unity and fitness. A numerous delegation involves so many evils of probable distraction, variance, irresponsibility, &c., that we need not spend many words in advocating a unit of representation. In fitness are necessarily included those great qualities that will render a representative as agreeable and authoritative exponent of the system—such as dignity, courtesy, affability, and culture, as well as intelligence and special knowledge. Under the direction of such a representative, the character of our system would be enfolded with ability and acceptability. By all means, then, should we appoint a suitable person.

The foregoing remarks, Mr. Editor, suggest the leading views of your humble correspondent, who earnestly desires the fairest and most expressive representation of our great scheme of public education. NEW-YORK.

ITALIAN NOTES.

Condition and Prospects of the Kingdom.

Creation of Senators—The Curse of Currency—Past and Present—The University of Rome—The Youth of the Country—New Cardinals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1872.

Parliament begins its Winter session today, and not for a long time has public interest been so much directed to action which is to succeed in the Legislative Body. The King the past week signed a decree creating eighteen new Senators. It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister, or President of the Royal Council, to nominate candidates for this honor, and the present is about the usual number added to the Upper House of Parliament every two or three years. The increase by nominations far exceeds the annual loss by death, and there is some criticism of the present mode of cheapening the office by swelling out the Senatorial body beyond due limits. The present torpor of inaction threatens to be followed by death from repletion. Not more than one-third, or one-quarter, generally take part in the deliberations of this body, and its action is usually but a confirmation, by the formality of a vote, of the decisions of the Lower House. The creation of so many members of the Conservative body, it is suggested by the *Opinione*, is, more than for anything else, to satisfy the desire of those hungering for honors, and, while one has his aspirations gratified, dozens remain with unsatisfied hopes. The journal says if there are not enough chivalric titles at present in the gift of the crown to pay off debts due to one or another sort of greatness, let new orders be created. We do not know whether the semi-ministerial organ is serious, for heaven knows, and very ordinary men also, that titles are already as plenty as blackberries, for during long centuries of time they have been the small coin with which Sovereigns have paid off their obligations.

THE CURSE OF CURRENCY.

Italy is feeling more and more the effect of the depreciation of the paper-money circulation, and the increase of taxes upon almost every kind of property. The same result is witnessed here which was experienced several years ago in the United States. The circulation of the banks in irredeemable currency has now reached the large figure of fourteen hundred millions of francs, and the premium on gold is a little more than eleven per cent. The prices of all articles of consumption have increased a great deal, and the upward tendency continues. This advance causes much complaint, which here, in Rome, is directed with great acrimony against the Government. The laboring population, with their slender compensation, feel the increasing pressure seriously, and nearly all, except the owners of houses, who have doubled their incomes from such property, bear the new burden with murmuring protests. Many of the Romans, like people of other communities, care very little what government they live under, provided the cost of prices are low, and their patriotism is measured by no higher standard than prevailing house-rates and the cost of bread, wine, and meat. The organs of the clerical party do not lose the opportunity to contrast the present with the lower prices of the past, not mentioning the fact that the Pope got his living, in part, by going a-begging in the Catholic world. The difference is that the Romans have now to bear a great part of the burden themselves—a condition calculated to develop their self-reliance, besides being more honorable and manly.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROME.

The academic year of the Sapienza, or University of Rome, was begun with ceremonies the past week. Almost the whole corps of instructors in this institution has been changed since it came under the control of the Italian Government. The hope of Italy is in the rising generation of young men, and much depends upon the direction given to their education. There are evidences enough that the indifference to study, formerly so much deplored, is giving place to a laudable desire for acquiring knowledge. The strength of Italian patriotism cannot be doubted, and it grows in spite of the efforts of the priests to destroy it. This new spirit among the youth of the country is quickening their efforts for the development of the intellect, for the purpose not only of increasing the common stock of knowledge, but to dedicate special talents to public usefulness and the credit of the State. Such is the purpose of young men of serious intentions. Philological circles are forming in the principal cities with the object of encouraging the acquisition of foreign languages. Those at Turin, Milan, and Florence are, in the short time since they were opened, a great success, each numbering from five hundred to a thousand names on the lists. The prospect seems to be good that in a few years the English and German languages will be as well known in Italy as is at present the French.

THE GRAPE CROP.

We know now by official report the condition of the grape crop this year, and the promise of the wine market for the next twelve months. From the report we learn that the result does not show a favored year. In the dozen or more great districts into which the kingdom is divided the grape harvest has varied; some of the northern and southern provinces have fared better than those of the centre. In the general summing up we have the statement that in 67 communes the crop was excellent, in 223 good, in 1,609 mediocre, and in 3,345 bad. As compared with last year, the result shows an aggregate falling off of one-quarter or one-third. The grape harvest of Italy is to the country as important as the cotton crop is to the United States, and whatever is connected with it is watched with as much interest.

NEW CARDINALS.

The *Journal de Rome* once more asserts that the Consistory for the appointment of Cardinals is now positively set down for the end of December. The Sacred College falls short about thirty of the canonical number. These Senators of the Episcopacy, or Princes of the church, are now hardly even recognized in the streets of Rome. It is because they do not wish to be, as they go about in plain carriages with all the showy badges of authority laid aside. St. Peter's preserves the simple dignity of its noble architecture, no longer disfigured with the trumpery ornaments with which we have so often seen it tricked out. The Babylonian pomps are ended which before amused the curious and shocked many serious-minded persons.

TIDINGS FROM AMERICA.

We continue to receive felicitations upon the success of the Republican Party in the recent American elections. Intelligent Italians—and there are many sufficiently well informed upon our affairs—can appreciate our actual situation. Italy has her Copperhead Party, made up of those who care nothing for union and the greatness and glory of the country. These are ready to ally themselves with any foreign elements, and accept any humiliation for the accomplishment of the unworthy ends of power and the gains of office. The Democratic Party in the United States, in drawing its last breath, has the satisfaction of knowing that it has done its best to make Democracy infamous—it is not too strong a name—among all those who are, and would be, its true friends. ANGELICA.

Advance in Maine Lumber Lands.

From the Lewiston Journal, Dec. 12.

Not for many years, if ever, has there been such an interest in lumber lands in Maine, as at present. We learn that it is within bounds to say that there has been an advance of at least thirty-three per cent. in Maine lumber lands within the past year. The advance in this State is said to be chiefly assignable to the big raid made by the Spragues, who, as our readers are aware, have gobbled up the great mass of timber lands on the Kennebec, owned by the Coburns. The Boston fire has also stimulated the confidence of lumbermen in the future of the business. We hear that the Kennebec lands sold at the rate of about $2 50 per acre, which, considering the quantity of lumber cut from them, is considered a round price. We hear that Skilling & Co., who own mills at Bethel, have purchased the Usher Township on the Megalloway. The price is said to be about $50,000. It is stated that this township sold a few years ago at a figure twenty-five to thirty per cent. less than this. It is quite likely that a good many timber lots will change hands during the next year. One party on the Lower Kennebec has just bonded an extensive lot on the Upper Androscoggin waters. We are told that it is safe to say that an average advance of $1 50 per acre could be had on timber lands on the Androscoggin over the ruling price of a year ago. Lands which sold a few years ago at $1 to $1 50 per acre, having 5,000 good spruce timber on them, well located on tributaries of the Androscoggin, are held at $5—$1 per thousand stumpage. We hear that a township in Canada, on the headwaters of the Connecticut, which sold a year ago at $11,000, has recently been sold for $49,000

THE POOR CHILDREN.

Donations Received at Office of Children's Aid Society, Through New-York Times' Appeal, Jan. 14, 1872.

From Piermont	$1 00
Chas. O., Norwich, Conn.	50 00
Care M. B.	10 00
"Dodo"	2 00
"Maud Müller"	1 00
Cash	50
G. H. W., for homes for three homeless ones	50 00
H. D. W.	5 00
"Rachel," per TIMES	30 00
To provide three homeless children with homes, and fifty children with warm dinners for one month	100 00
Mrs. E. Q. S.	5 00
Q. McA.	5 00
G. W. W. D., Andover, Mass.	10 00
W— Brothers	20 00
A poor Scotchman	1 00
C. N. B.	15 00
Cash	1 00
D. T. W.	10 00
C. A. T., to provide three homeless children with homes	50 00
"Exeter"	50 00
W. T. and J. M.	10 00
M. and C.	50 00
Hannah	1 00
M.	10 00
Mrs. G. P.	5 00
A citizen of Milton, N. Y.	10 00
J. W. B., family, and friend, Flushing, Long Island	20 50
H. H. A., Brooklyn	5 00
Wm. M.	10 00
For the children's dinners, from a little English girl	1 00
Jersey City Heights	10 00
Cash	11
Cash	5 00
H. C. J.	20 00
Mrs. Wm. S. M.	10 00

Life Insurance.

We have been furnished the following for publication:

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

At a meeting of the trustees of this Company, held on the above date, the President presented a memorial from sundry policy-holders, protesting against the proposed reduction of premium rates, together with the following correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

F. S. Winston, Esq., President Mutual Life Insurance Company:

DEAR SIR: We have noticed the action of your Company looking to a reduction of its premium rates.

Without presuming to advise you as to the management of your business, you must be aware that many of the holders of policies in your Company also hold policies in Companies represented by us, and that any action affecting the interests of life insurance generally, cannot fail to affect all to a certain degree.

Whatever may be your views as to the ability of your Company to carry out successfully the proposed reduction, we cannot but believe, from the causes stated above, that a great injury to insurance would result from a change of the kind proposed.

Other reasons of weight might, in our opinion, be advanced to induce you to reconsider your proposed action; but we abstain from entering upon them, and, with the reason given, content ourselves by respectfully requesting you, in what we consider the best interests of insurance, to reconsider your action.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) HENRY B. HYDE,
WM. H. BEERS,
N. D. MORGAN,
JOHN E. DE WITT,

Executive Committee, representing the following Companies:
The New-York Life Insurance Company.
The United States Life Insurance Company.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
The Security Life Insurance and Annuity Co.
The Continental Life Insurance Company.
The Manhattan Life Insurance Company.
The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.
The Guardian Life Insurance Company.
The Merchants' Life Insurance Company.
The Germania Life Insurance Company.
The Eclectic Life Insurance Company.
The Commonwealth Life Insurance Company.
The World Mutual Life Insurance Company.
The Excelsior Life Insurance Company.
The National Life Insurance Company.
The Brooklyn Life Insurance Company.
The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.
The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.
The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.
The Economical Life Insurance Company.
The Government Security Life Insurance Co.
The North America Life Insurance Company.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

Messrs. H. B. HYDE, W. H. BEERS, N. D. MORGAN, JOHN E. DE WITT, *Executive Committee representing twenty-two Associated Life Insurance Companies:*

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of this date.

While I have no doubt of our ability to carry out our proposed action, with entire safety to the interests of the policy-holders of this Company, nevertheless, inasmuch as you aver that this proposed action will be injurious, and, in deference to your opinion, and without regard to the reserved reasons which you say exist, but of which I am ignorant, I will present your request to the meeting of our Board, to be held on Saturday next, and recommend their favorable action upon it. Very respectfully,
F. S. WINSTON, President.

Whereupon, after discussion, the following minute and resolution were adopted:

The Board, after careful consideration of the aforesaid memorial and correspondence, do hereby resolve:

Resolved, That, while the past experience of the Company demonstrates its ability to carry out the plan of reduced premiums, according to the method recently adopted, without injury to any policy-holder in this Company, but with benefit to all, yet, in compliance with the request of the memorialists above mentioned, and the very respectable body of insurance companies above represented, they direct that the proposed reduction of rates be not carried into effect until the further action of the Board. (Extract from the minutes.)

Attest:
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President, and *ex-officio* Secretary of the Board.

Gambling in Siam.

The *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* contains an amusing series of papers by Lieut. Brossard de Corbigny, of the French Navy, entitled "De Saigon à Bangkok," from which we learn that gambling is carried on to a fearful extent in the Kingdom of Siam, and the royal exchequer derives considerable profit from the licensed gaming-houses established in every part of the country. One of the favorite games consists in guessing the number of coins shoved at haphazard under an inverted cup; the teetotum is also in vogue, and lastly there are lotteries, which are drawn daily. All this kind of business is in the hands of cunning Chinese, peculiarly expert in correcting the caprices of chance. When the gambler has lost his all, suicide never occurs to him, as in Europe; but he will steal, or, as a last resource, sell himself for a slave to some mandarin willing to pay his debts, and clothe and feed him in return for some insignificant service. But, on the other hand, a man who has once sold himself can never hope to regain his liberty, for he cannot earn a farthing in any way. If he dislikes his master, he may try to find another, disposed to pay the old one the amount of his debt; but this happens very seldom, since the purchaser is generally a friend in good circumstances. Moreover, before a man gives himself away in this manner, he tries his luck to the last, so long as he possesses a rag on his back. Our author relates the following characteristic anecdote: An Annamite, of Saigon, whom we will call A, happening to meet an old friend of his, B, at Pnom-Penh, is persuaded by him to visit a gambling-house. They go in and try their luck. A soon wins a respectable sum, while B loses all he has about him. To retrieve his fortune, he borrows A's purse, but soon loses all its contents. "Well," says A, "'tis all over now; let us be off." "Wait a bit," replies the other; "I'll try another stake; the croupier knows me, and will give me credit." So he enters upon a palaver with that functionary, who at once writes a few words on a bit of paper, which B signs; he then plays, but loses, and quits the place with his friend. "What was your agreement with the croupier?" asks A. "You'll know to-morrow," replies B dryly. And, indeed, on the following morning two stout Chinese call at A's house, bind him hand and foot, and carry him off, in spite of his cries and efforts to regain his liberty. His good friend B had sold him to the croupier, and it was only a few months later he could regain his liberty through the influence of a French resident at Saigon.

A Piano-Forte on a Long Journey.

Our English friends in British Columbia must be laboring under considerable difficulty in their express arrangements when it takes five months to transport a piano from New-York to its destination at Soda Creek. The sooner they annex our American system of expressing—if not themselves, to the United States—the better for their facilities of communication. The following letter speaks for itself, and is a curiosity in its way, exemplifying as it does the remarkable strength and durability of the Steinway instruments, which enable them to withstand such long-continued rough usage, so many climatic changes, and yet remain in perfect order.

SODA CREEK, British Columbia, Nov. 16, 1872.
Messrs. Steinway & Sons:

DEAR SIRS: The piano, No. 24,773, purchased from you July 2, only reached its destination on the 9th inst. You may remember that the mercury stood at 103° in the shade on the day the piano was purchased in New-York; on the day of its arrival here, the thermometer stood at zero. Still, when the piano was opened and set up, it was found to be in perfect tune, notwithstanding the great change in temperature it had passed through, and the manner of its conveyance, which was as follows: From New-York to San Francisco by cars, say 3,000 miles; thence to Victoria by steamer, 800 miles, (cartage at each place;) another steamer to Westminster, 80 miles; thence by river steamer to Yale, 70 miles; thence by freight-wagon (no springs) to One Hundred and Fifty Mile House, 240 miles; thence to Springfield and destination by sleigh, 26 miles; total, 4,216 miles. I was cautioned by some of my English friends not to move it on anything except a spring-wagon, or it would be ruined, and I confess to having many fears on the subject myself; but as there was no spring-wagon available, I "chanced" the freight wagon. You can imagine my delight when it was opened with the above result. I think it is the only instrument of your make in the Province, but I am in hopes to be the means of the introduction of more of them. I omitted to mention that the piano gives entire satisfaction. Yours, very truly,
J. F. HAWKS.

P. S.—Total expense of the shipment of the piano to its destination, $308 10.—*New-York Tribune.*

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a disposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully-selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its worldwide reputation. Sold everywhere.—*World.*

Don't whisper it! But go quietly and purchase one of THE "LIGHT-RUNNING" "DOMESTIC" SEWING-MACHINES for a "Christmas Present" for your wife, daughter, or lady friend. A machine will be furnished (for trial) to responsible parties with an instructor (without charge) upon application at our WAREROOMS, (temporary,) 96 CHAMBERS-ST., and 2 BOND-ST., New-York, and 296 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn. Old machines of other makes taken in exchange. Agents wanted. P. S.—Will remove early in 1873 to our new building, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Safety from Fire and Burglars.

Persons of all classes and conditions are asking themselves at this particular juncture, in view of the many terrible conflagrations, "Where we can place our SECURITIES, IMPORTANT PAPERS, and valuables of every description, out of the reach of fire, as well as of the burglar?"

Having investigated the matter to our entire satisfaction, we have come to the conclusion that the SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, of this City, is such a place.
Griffith Thomas, architect, No. 346 Broadway.
Messrs. J. B. & J. M. Cornell, iron buildings, No. 139 Centre-st.
James Bogardus, iron buildings, No. 220 East 14th-st.
Thomas Gardiner, builder, No. 13 East 62d-st.
Jeremiah T. Smith, builder, Broadway and 50th-st.
—*Advertisement.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

DR. THOS. J. RICE has perfected his new improvement in atmospheric-pressure plates for artificial teeth. They are the smallest and most compact plates ever worn, unsurpassed for strength, lightness, elasticity, and durability, and are almost immovable in the mouth. Filling teeth a specialty. No. 42 East Twentieth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

Make the Skin Soft and Transparent by producing a healthy action. Do not obstruct by powders or opaque washes. BURNETT'S KALLISTON is clean, fragrant, and harmless, and really beneficial to an inactive skin, differing from all other cosmetics.—*Advertisement.*

A "KNABE PIANO" cannot be equaled in power, purity, and brilliancy of tone, while its elegant finish and great durability have been known for forty years. Try one, at No. 650 Broadway. J. BAUER & Co., sole Agents.—*Advertisement.*

Extra Dry Cabinet Champagne
OF
MOET & CHANDON,
AT
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
Chambers-st. and Broadway, and 42d-st.

Extract Cashmere Bouquet.
For the handkerchief.
CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP,
MADE BY COLGATE & CO.

Holiday Goods.
Photographs of celebrated Oil Paintings, beautifully Colored.
Chromos and Frames,
Stereoscopes and Views,
Albums, Celebrities,
Landscapes, Passe-partouts,
Novelties,
Zairgeth.
E. H. & T. ANTHONY & CO.,
No. 591 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan.

For the Kitchen. Warren Range, a present that can be appreciated by mother, wife, or friend. It can be set complete during the day. FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Three Cheers for Delmonico Little's SYRUP PECTORAL. It slays our enemies, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, and lets us rest in peace.

The Side-wheel Steamer Cambridge leaves Pier 27 North River, New-York, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Providence, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

"A Thing of Life; On Duty While I Sleep," says a gentleman in describing HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

"Popular Price, Superior Remedy," "UNCLE SAM'S COUGH CURE," 20 cents a bottle.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

ABORN—NISBET.—At Yonkers, Dec. 12, at the residence of the bride's aunt, by Rev. David Cole, D. D., CHARLES B. ABORN, of New-York, to MARTHA A. NISBET, daughter of Rev. Wm. Nisbet, of Seneca, deceased.

STUART—LYNCH.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, 1872 at the Madison-avenue Reformed Church, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, assisted by Rev. B. F. Wile, GEORGE E. STUART to ANNIE M., daughter of Samuel Lynch, Esq.

WHITTAKER—THOMPSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., WILLIAM H. WHITTAKER to MARY K., daughter of A. K. Thompson, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ANDREU.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Friday, Dec. 13, 1872, PEDRO A. ANDREU, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, in Jamaica, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BOUGHTON.—On Saturday, 14th inst., Mrs. HARRIET, wife of John Boughton, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the managers of the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Bedford-street M. E. Church, corner of Morton and Bedford sts., on Tuesday morning, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

COLES.—At Yonkers, on Sunday morning, at 1 o'clock, Dec. 15, 1872, EDWIN COLES, eldest son of Cornelius Coles, aged 21 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Warburton-avenue Baptist Church, Yonkers, N. Y. Carriages will be in waiting for the 1½ P. M. train from 30th-st.

CROLL.—On Saturday, Dec. 14, NANCY, wife of Hamilton Croll, in her 46th year.

Funeral from the church in 36th-st., near 7th-av., at 1 o'clock this day. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COSTER.—At Aiken, S. C., on the 7th inst., NANNIE G., wife of Lieut. George Washington Coster, United States Navy, and daughter of Admiral Alfred Taylor, United States Navy.

☞ Boston, Mass.; Portsmouth, N. H., and Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

DUYCKINCK.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 14, ESTELLE, daughter of Julia A. and the late John H. Duyckinck, in the 18th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EDWINS.—The funeral of Mr. CHARLES C. EDWINS will take place from his late residence, No. 382 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 16, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends invited to attend.

FOWLER.—On Saturday, 14th inst., JANE A. FOWLER, niece of the late Capt. George C. Reed.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 705 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

KENSETT.—Suddenly, on the 14th inst., of disease of the heart, JOHN F. KENSETT, N. A., of this City.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

KENSETT.—On the 14th inst., of apoplexy, JOHN F. KENSETT.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARLEY.—On Friday, Dec. 13, 1872, DANIEL MARLEY, in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 57 West 39th-st., on Wednesday, at 11½ A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SYMINGTON.—At Newburg, on Saturday, 14th December, ELIZA, wife of James Symington, aged 67 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, from No. 3 West 46th-st.

NOBLE.—On Wednesday night, Dec. 11, GEORGE H. NOBLE, New-Milford, Conn., aged 58.

Funeral at 2 P. M. Saturday.

PUTNAM.—On Friday evening, Dec. 13, HATTIE THAYER, wife of John Bishop Putnam, of New-York.

Funeral at her late home, No. 976 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SEARS.—At Camden, N. J., on Dec. 13, 1872, Mrs. MARY A. SEARS, of Danbury, Conn., aged 77 years.

Remains taken to Danbury for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART NOTICE.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
FREE, at the LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway, a fine COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER-COLORS, comprising choice examples by the most celebrated FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.
These pictures, more than 250 in number, are the property of private owners, sold for various reasons, and the sale affords an opportunity seldom offered for the purchase of fine Pictures at reasonable prices. There are very many Paintings which would grace any collection.
MR. W. H. BEARD'S CARTOONS
and Paintings are among the specialties of this collection.
The whole to be sold by auction FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock.
The MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ROBERT H. JOHNSTON,
NO. 64 NASSAU-ST.
FOR SALE—An elegant stock of ENGLISH and AMERICAN BOOKS, suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S, at prices which will defy competition.
Dickens, Thackeray, Cooper, Scott, in cloth and fine binding; Ruskin's Works, the Art Journal complete in twenty-three volumes, Carlyle's Works, Goethe and Schiller's Works. All of these books are the best editions, and at the lowest price.

GREAT REDUCTION PRICES.
WM. H. LEE. ESTABLISHED 1826.
No. 277 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway, No. 159 Fulton-st., four doors from Church-st., offers, at very low prices, on account of reducing stock, Ladies' Writing-desks, Work-tables, Flower and Music-stands, Work-boxes, Gentlemens' and Ladies' Easy Chairs, Easels.
Also, a new and elegant stock of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, made in the best material and workmanship.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $23; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Grand extraordinary drawing. Whole tickets, $60. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st. Post-office box No. 4,685, New-York.

DENTISTRY.—ALL WHO WISH TO study economy in first-class dental operations, will call on Dr. WAIT & SON, and examine specimens and prices. Beautiful sets of teeth from $15 to $50. Extracting under pure, fresh gas. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design.

PALMER'S ÆSCULAPIAN MAGNETIC Remedies will cure Catarrh, Consumption, Dyspepsia, and all Nervous Affections. F. A. PALMER, Magnetic Physician, No. 23 West 27th-st., New-York. Send for circular.

THE HANDSOMEST DISPLAY OF Carved Goods suitable for holiday presents, will be found at the SWISS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 36 East 14th-st., corner of University-place and Union-square.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will again be at his consultation rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 17.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BEAUTIFUL SNOW! ILLUSTRATED!
New Illustrated Edition of Beautiful Snow.
BEAUTIFUL SNOW AND OTHER POEMS! *New Illustrated Edition.* By J. W. WATSON, author of "The Outcast." *Beautifully Illustrated, from Original* DESIGNS BY EDWARD L. HENRY.
Is published and for sale this day by
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THE "ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF BEAUTIFUL SNOW" is complete in one large octavo volume, in uniform style with "The Outcast and Other Poems," being printed on the finest tinted plate paper, and bound in green morocco cloth, with gilt top, gilt sides, and beveled board, price two dollars; or bound in maroon morocco cloth, with full gilt sides, full gilt edges, full gilt back, and beveled boards, price three dollars.

THE OUTCAST AND OTHER POEMS. By J. W. Watson, author of the "*New Illustrated Edition of Beautiful Snow.*" Complete in one large octavo volume, uniform with "Beautiful Snow," being printed on the finest tinted plate paper, and bound in green morocco cloth, with gilt top, gilt sides, and beveled boards, price Two Dollars, or bound in maroon morocco cloth, with full gilt sides, full gilt edges, full gilt back, and beveled boards, price Three Dollars.

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☞ Copies of the "*New Illustrated Edition of Beautiful Snow*" and of "*The Outcast,*" by author of "Beautiful Snow," will be sent to any one, to any place, post-paid, on receipt of price of the edition wanted, by the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

LIGHT AND ELECTRICITY.
NOTES OF TWO COURSES OF LECTURES BEFORE THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN. One vol., 12mo. cloth, $1 25.
This forms a desirable handy volume to the course of lectures now being delivered by Prof. Tyndall in this country.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
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Sent free by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

IS IT WILD CAT?
THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND.
Stockjobbing operations exposed. See the COAL AND IRON RECORD, No. 45, of this week. Ready MONDAY MORNING. For sale at all the news-stands and elsewhere.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
Orders by mail promptly filled.
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CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.
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Bibles, Prayer-books, Stereoscopic Views, almost given away. Catalogues Nos. 33 and 35 free; send stamp.
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No. 3 Beekman-st., opposite new Post-office.

DITSON & CO.'S "GEMS OF STRAUSS."—Eighth Edition now ready of this immensely popular collection; contains 250 pages of the best Strauss Music; price $2 50. Also a beautiful Holiday Edition in rich gilt for $4. Sold everywhere.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, and Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Dec. 14, Hugh N. Camp, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., referee, disposed of the premises known as No. 403 First-avenue, west side, 118 feet north of Twenty-third-street, embracing a lot 19.4 by 100, with a four-story and basement brick tenement house upon the front thereof, and a four-story brick tenement house in rear, for $13,000, purchased by Leopold Bohm, the holder of a second mortgage upon the property. The legal sale in charge of James M. Miller of six houses and lots, three each upon Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, respectively, 325 feet east of Tenth-avenue, heretofore several times adjourned, was again postponed to the 31st inst. In reference to the legal sale adjourned from Tuesday last, of house and lot on West Thirty-eighth-street, 168.6 feet east of Tenth-avenue, William Kennelly, auctioneer, owing to the non-appearance of the referee in the case, nothing was done. The only other business transacted was a sale in bankruptcy, of no particular importance, by D. M. Seaman, of mining lands in Colorado, the assets of the Pontiac Gold Mining Company, sold for $100.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Although nearly all the sales of the past week have resulted from the consummation of foreclosure suits, under Court orders, the volume of business transacted at the Exchange has been quite large, the total value of City real estate disposed of for the six business days ending with Saturday, Dec. 14, amounting to $482,565, as against the sum of $609,455, the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, Dec. 7. This amount, for the season of the year, presents a good showing, for as the holidays approach business grows dull, and no activity in the market is expected until about the middle of January, from which time to the 1st of May to investors in City realty is the period the most interesting of the year. The most important sales of the week have been as follows: Tuesday, Dec. 10, legal sale by Wm. Kennelly of eight lots on the west side of Fifth-avenue, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, together forming plot in size 150 by 110, for $43,000. Wednesday, Dec. 11, legal sale by Muller, Wilkins & Co., eight houses, partly completed, and lots on Madison-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets, for $92,450, in the aggregate; same day, legal sale by Joseph McGuire, of a brown-stone house and lot on East Sixty-eighth-street, 100 feet west of Fourth-ave, for $46,100; and Thursday, Dec. 12, public auction sale, by Messrs. Muller & Co., of two lots, each 25 by 100, on the east side of Madison-avenue, 50.8 feet north of Seventy-fourth-street, for $18,000 each. In the matter of private sales, a fair business has been carried on during the week, and generally, in regard to the market, we note no particular change since our last review.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

We have received the following communication regarding the question of the annexation of Westchester County to New-York, the main points of which we give, as some matters of interest are therein contained:

"It is a fact well known, that if the business man of the City can be kept as a resident taxes will be lightened. To do this, however, he must be able to reach his home seasonably, and he must live where he can have pleasant surroundings and pure air, without being obliged to pay such high prices for a home as it costs in the City. A man on salary, or engaged in a moderate business, is obliged to go outside—some to New-Jersey, some to Long Island, and others to Westchester. The lower part of this county has grown rapidly, and almost wholly from this class of workers; but the want of quick transit has heretofore hindered natural growth in that direction. The fact that Vanderbilt has now prepared and given out the contracts for an underground road, and the pushing forward to King's Bridge of the Elevated Railway, which is now under way, would seem to give, however, some assurance of speedy and convenient access. Foreseeing the future necessities of the case, arising from the contiguity of the City to Westchester, and its rapid growth, early in 1869, a few residents of West Farms met together for consultation, and a committee of five were appointed Feb. 4, 1869, to draw up a bill for the proper mapping of the town, fixing the lines and grades of streets, and arranging for drainage and a water supply. Owing to the errors and consequent expensive rectifications that had taken place in Morrisania under domestic commissions, it was finally deemed best to get the experience and skill of the Central Park Commission engaged in the work. The Commission consented, and the bill was, therefore, drawn placing them in charge of the district south of the present City of Yonkers, West Farms and Morrisania. As it would be a requisite to secure uniformity in plan, Morrisania was included, although that town had a special commission for somewhat similar purposes. The bill gave offense to this Commission, and also to some parties in West Farms village who had tried to get up an 'incorporation' scheme. Therefore they endeavored to defeat the bill, and succeeded in reducing it to 'that part of Westchester County lying west of the New-York, Harlem and Albany Railroad and south of the south line of the village of Yonkers.' After studying the matter over, the majority of the owners east of the railroad regretted being left out in the cold, and afterward had the jurisdiction of the Commissioners extended. The 'incorporators' tried to start again, in the Winter of 1869-70, their scheme. But the same influence that placed the section under the Park Commission headed them off, and early in 1870 agitated the annexation project. All the largest property-owners were in favor of it; meeting after meeting was held in the towns interested, and numerous petitions were circulated and extensively signed. The bill proposed was brought up in the Legislature, and, after repeated motions, was laid on the table, as the session was far advanced, and more pressing matters required attention. That bill and those petitions are there now in readiness for action. Of course there may be some points requiring amendment—but it seems to be very nearly equitable. Let the friends of this project, therefore, take hold here and push it forward to success. The future greatness of New-York requires annexation, and cannot well become complete without it. The depth of water at Port Morris is such that the largest vessels can here anchor. Let the jurisdiction of the officers of the port of New-York extend to this point, and European steamers will speedily locate their docks there, as twenty-four hours' sail can be saved, and by a less dangerous route than Sandy Hook. The merchandise of the world would here meet steam land carriage, and the distribution thereof through the country would be expedited, lighterage and cartage saved, while Hurl Gate being opened, and the Harlem River made navigable, (both in a partial state of progress,) the business interests of New-York will be enhanced, and her capabilities for business largely increased. Annexation will also let loose large sums of money that cannot now be obtained in Westchester County, owing to the prohibition of its being loaned out of the City and County of New-York. That money will aid in speedily building up that section, giving employment to hundreds of laboring men. The City will grow, and its taxable inhabitants kept largely at home, while the benefits of a ready-organized Police, Fire Department, and City Government will be secured for the section, without the clashing of interests and expensive duplicate machinery of government required if organized into a separate corporation. The work of the Commission of Parks is going on with a view of meeting the demands of the future, as here hinted at, and the sooner annexation becomes a fact accomplished the better for the interests of all whose prosperity is identified with that of the Metropolis."

THIS WEEK'S PROJECTED AUCTIONS.

For the present week the sales proposed are of minor importance and few in number. A list of such as are to occur is, however, annexed, as follows, at which the property noted will be offered, auctions all at Exchange, unless specified:

Today, Monday, Dec. 16.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at a Supreme Court sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., referee, the house and lot No. 151 East Forty-ninth-street, north side, 200 feet west of Third-avenue; lot 18.6 by 100.5.

By Wm. Kennelly, at an executor's sale, the house and lot No. 46 Marion-street, west side, 132.6 feet north of Spring-street, a one-half interest; lot 30 by 80.4 by 25 by 95.5.

By James A. Fleury, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Stephen H. Olin, Esq., referee, two lots, with improvements, on the east side of Centre-street, 224 feet south of Pearl-street, the lots being somewhat irregular in form, but together forming a plot in size about 44.7 by 48.3.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

By James M. Miller, at a Supreme Court sale, Benjamin C. Thayer, Esq., referee, one lot, 20 by 100.11, on the south-east corner of Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street, and one lot, 25 by 100.11, on the south-west corner of Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of East Fifty-seventh-street, 78 feet east of Second-avenue; lot 22 by 100.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Murray Hoffman, Jr., Esq., referee, the lot and building thereon known as No. 18 Monroe-street; lot 18.2 by 50.

By Wm Kennelly, at a legal sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, M. T. Brennan, Esq., referee, two houses and lots on the south side of East Thirty-fourth-street, 231 feet east of Third-avenue; lots in size, each 22 by 98.9.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

By James M. Miller, at a Supreme Court sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the west side of Lexington-avenue, 49 feet north of Fiftieth-street, lot 20 by 80. Also, one lot, 25.6 by 102.2, with improvements, on the south side of East Eighty-sixth-street, 36.8 feet east of Madison-avenue. Also, at a similar sale, Dennis M. Carpenter, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the east side of Madison-avenue, 19.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, lot 20 by 80.

By Joseph McGuire, at a Supreme Court sale, Chas. Goeller, Esq., referee, two three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots on the west side of Madison-avenue, 79.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, lots even in size, 20 by 80.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at a Supreme Court sale, L. A. Fuller, Esq., referee, a gore lot on the south side of East Eighty-eighth-street, 222.6 feet west of Third-avenue, lot 18.1 feet front, by a depth of 83.6 feet, with a rear line of 100.8 feet.

The adjourned sale in bankruptcy, under the direction of Nathan Hobart, Esq., assignee, of the Lodi Print Works, located at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., is also announced for Wednesday, to take place on the property at 2 o'clock.

Thursday, Dec. 19.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at public auction, a valuable plot of ground, in size 47.9x100. (rear line 60 feet,) located on the south-west corner of First-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at public auction, the desirable plot of ground, with three-story and cellar frame building, 26x40, in front thereof, and three-story and cellar brick building, 22x28, in rear, known as No. 17 Broome-street, south-east corner of Mangin-street, lot 26x75.

By Joseph McGuire, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Wm. C. Clifford, Esq., referee, eight lots, together forming a plot in size 200x99.11, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., at an executor's sale, a house and lot on the east side of Norfolk-street, 125.3 feet south of Grand-street, lot 25 by 100. Mr. Johnson will also conduct an extensive auction at Kingston, Ulster County, this State, on Thursday, at which 400 lots, located in Kingston, will be offered, the sale taking place at Music Hall, in that city, in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

Friday, Dec. 20.

By James M. Miller, at public auction, the premises known as No. 16 Elizabeth-street, between Bayard and Canal streets, embracing a lot 25 by 94, and two three-story brick buildings, on the same front and rear respectively. Also, at a Supreme Court sale, John A. Mapes, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of East Twenty-ninth-street, 140.6 feet east of Third-avenue, lot 15 by 98.9. Also, at an adjourned Supreme Court Sale, Wm. M. Howland, Esq., referee, the store and lot No. 199 Church-street, near Walker-street, lot 21.2 by 75.

Saturday, Dec. 21.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 349 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at a Supreme Court sale, Samuel McClure, Esq., referee, one lot, 25 by 81, with improvements, on the east side of Jay-street, Brooklyn, 75.6 feet north of Front-street.

This sale will complete the business of the week, and the above list, to the best of our information, embraces all the transactions, legal and otherwise, expected to occur.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

The firm of Winans, Sands & Garrettson, real estate brokers, No. 55 Liberty-street, has been recently dissolved, Mr. Wm. L. Sands retiring from the same. The business will henceforth be conducted by Messrs. Winans & Garrettson.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., will, on or about the 1st of January, remove his office from No. 29 Nassau-street to other quarters, in Park-row, opposite the new Post-office, and near Lovejoy's Hotel. The location is an admirable one, and the new office is handsomely fitted up, being replete with every convenience.

We would call attention to the extensive list of Westchester County real estate offered for sale through F. G. & Davison Brown, Broadway, corner of Wall-street, as published in our business columns yesterday. The Messrs. Brown make this class of realty a specialty, and desirable opportunities for investment are thus presented.

Exchange Sale, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 4-story and basement brick tenement-house, (front,) 1 4-story brick tenement-house (rear) and lot, No. 403 1st-av., w. s., 118.1½ ft. w. of 23d-st., lot 19.4½x100 .... $13,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec. 13.

11th-st., s. s., 351 ft. w. of 2d-av., 22x95	$860 00
38th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 64.3x98.9	8,382 50
51st-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x167x50.4x171.2	24,000 00
55th-st., s. s., 340 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., leasehold	15,000 00
58th-st., s. s., 130.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x100x5	25,000 00
76th-st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x102.2	7,400
79th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-av., 125x102.2, h. and l.	42,500
120th-st., s. s., 255.5 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.1x100.11, h. and l.	12,750
131st-st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x99.11	8,000
4th-av., e. s., 46th to 47th sts., 200.10x130	120,000
6th-av., n. w. corner 112th-st., 25.2x75	11,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF FOUR LOTS, south-east corner of 7th-av. and 57th-st. Price $130,000.

ALSO.

A fine plot of eight lots on 118th-st., through to 119th-st., 100x200, and very close to 6th-av. Price $50,000.

ALSO.

On 112th-st., a valuable plot of about eight and a half lots, very near 5th-av. Price $55,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 6TH-av. and Broadway.—For sale, a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, frescoed and in fine order. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Rooms G and H.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

VALUABLE LEASED IMPROVED store property, in Greene-st., for sale, by Executor. Address THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

VALUABLE AVENUE AND STREET lots near the new Manhattan Market for sale. Low prices and easy terms. F. J. FITCH, No. 7 Warren-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

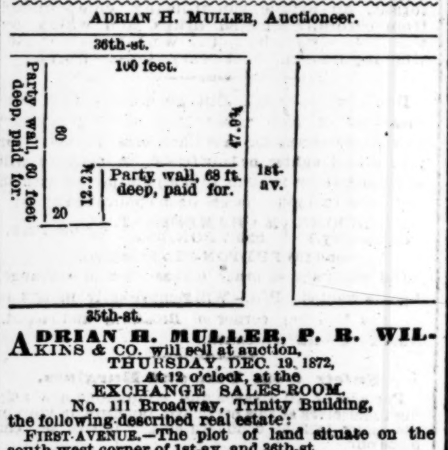
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Owners proposing to offer their real estate for sale are respectfully informed that we give special attention to the above-named section. We invite the co-operation of purchasers and sellers. The sale of large plots a specialty.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.
References by permission: Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE, OR TO lease for a term of years, furnished, the house No. 37 Hillhouse-av., New-Haven, lately occupied by Prof. D. C. Gilman. Apply to W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York; or, to T. KETCHAM, New-Haven, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.



ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction,
THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1872,
At 12 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building,
the following-described real estate:

FIRST-AVENUE.—The plot of land situate on the south-west corner of 1st-av. and 36th-st.

Dimensions as per diagram above. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, with privilege of paying off on sixty days' notice.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned. NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.
NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee Lodi Print Works.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES TO LET—No. 40 20th-st., $2,100; No. 110 22d-st., $2,400, both near 4th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE stores, Nos. 477 and 479 Broome-st., each six stories and basement, with all the latest improvements; also, the house, No. 752 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts. Apply to JACOB WEEKS, No. 313 Bowery.

INSURANCE.

THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, NO. 214 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

By UNANIMOUS ACTION, at a meeting of the BOARD of DIRECTORS held this day, JOHN W. MERSEREAU, Esq., was elected PRESIDENT, vice Jacob Reese, Esq., resigned; ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., Esq., was elected VICE-PRESIDENT, and LOUIS P. BAYARD was appointed SECRETARY.
DEC. 5, 1872. LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 13, 1872.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Dec. 11, 1872, the stockholders of the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are required to pay the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) in cash, being fifty per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 130 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1873, to make good the deficiency of the capital. In case of failure to pay the said assessment, at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced fifty per cent. of its par value.
MARCUS F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with a requisition of the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, dated Albany, Nov. 20, 1872, the stockholders of the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company are required to pay, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, an assessment of forty per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1872.
RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.
Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by
E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRING a healthier Winter climate than this while continuing studies, will be received into the family of a College Professor residing above the Highlands. Liberal compensation expected.
HERBERT, Hoffman House.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, two sittings in Dr. Hall's church, 19th-st. and 5th-av., floor or gallery. Address PEW-HOLDER, Box No. 115 Times Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

ALICE AND PHŒBE CARY.

A Memorial
of
ALICE AND PHŒBE CARY,
With some of their later Poems.
By MARY CLEMMER AMES.

Illustrated by two portraits on steel. In one volume, crown 8vo, cloth extra. Price $3.

Mrs. Ames has written a brilliant book. Her account of the sisters is full of pathos and interest, and her pictures of literary society in New-York most fresh and lively. Dullness flies away at the touch of her pen.

Also on hand, fresh supplies of the

POPULAR POEMS OF THE SISTERS.

ALICE CARY'S BALLADS, LYRICS, AND HYMNS, beautifully illustrated. Popular Edition, in cloth, $2 25; in cloth gilt, $2 75.

PHŒBE CARY'S POEMS OF FAITH, HOPE, AND LOVE. In one volume 16mo, price, in cloth, $1 50; in cloth gilt, $2.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

MRS. RICHARDSON'S SONGS FROM THE OLD DRAMATISTS. Illustrated by John La Farge and Sidney L. Smith. 1 vol. small 4to, $3.
*** An exquisite book.

MR. KROEGER'S THE MINNESINGER OF GERMANY. In 1 vol. 16mo, cloth, gilt top, $2 25.
*** A real contribution to literature.

DR. ABBEY'S THE CITY OF GOD, AND THE CHURCH-MAKERS. In 1 vol. crown 8vo, cloth, $1 50.
*** A vigorous polemic.

"MORE THAN CONQUEROR." MEMORIALS OF COL. KITCHING. With portrait, 1 vol. 16mo, $1 50.
*** The striking memorials of a Christian soldier.

"VIEUX MOUSTACHES," BOARDING-SCHOOL DAYS. Illustrated by Nast and Darley, 1 vol. 16mo, $1 25.
*** A racy and genuine book.

DR. CAMPBELL'S SERMONS. In 1 vol. crown, 8vo, cloth, $1 50.

JOSEPH MAZZINI. His Life, Writings, and Political Principles; chiefly from Autobiographic sources. With Portrait, 1 vol. crown 8vo, $1 75.
*** The only complete record of this wonderful man.

PRINCIPAL SHAIRP'S STUDIES IN POETRY AND PHILOSOPHY. In 1 vol. 16mo, cloth, $1 50.
*** Delightful sketches of Keble, Coleridge, and Wordsworth.

F. D. MAURICE ON THE LORD'S PRAYER. In 1 vol. 16mo, cloth, $1 25.
*** Admirable as presenting Maurice's tone.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 13 Astor-place, New-York.
THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, Cambridge.

NOTICES OF THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PRESS ON DORÉ'S WORKS.

"Magnificence of engravings can alone be comprehended by those who have seen them." "Beauty is indeed most wonderful." "Show the wonderful genius of the artist." "Art circles are delighted with Doré. His conception of men and things is exquisite, and his productions are beyond all praise." "Not one design which does not carry upon it the impress of the artist's genius, a pervading evidence of his patient, loving determination to put forth all his power, and to guide it with all his care." "In the whole history of ancient or modern art it seems impossible to find a parallel for his extraordinary industry and fertility of invention." "Marvelous delineations." "The most astonishing masterly pictures that ever emanated from the mind of man, and surpass everything in artistic illustration that has ever appeared."

SPLENDID GIFT BOOKS ILLUSTRATED
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The Doré Bible, 2 Volumes.
Best morocco antique $100
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Best morocco, very rich paneled binding with silk linings 150

The Doré Gallery, 250 Engravings.
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Best morocco gilt, silk linings 80

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New Edition.
Bound in cloth $23
Best morocco antique 40

Dante's Inferno.
Bound in cloth $25
Best morocco antique 40
Best crushed red morocco, elegantly gilt 60

Dante's Purgatorio and Paradiso.
Bound in cloth $25
Best morocco antique 40
Best crushed red morocco, elegantly gilt 60

Don Quixote.
Bound in cloth $15
Best ¾-morocco 20
Best full morocco 25

Fables by La Fontaine.
Bound in cloth $15
Best ¾-morocco 20
Best full morocco 25

The Wandering Jew.
Bound in cloth, gilt $8

Tennyson's Elaine.
Bound in cloth, gilt $10

Selections from Hood.
Bound in cloth, gilt $10

CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

READY THIS DAY.

THE WORLD-PRIEST. From the German of LEOPOLD SCHEFER. Author of "The Layman's Breviary." By Rev. CHARLES T. BROOKS. One elegant vol. Cloth. Gilt. Price $2 25.

The numerous admirers of that admirable volume, "The Layman's Breviary," will be glad to secure this companion volume, which makes a very appropriate Holiday Gift.

CHRISTMAS EVE AND CHRISTMAS DAY. Ten Christmas Stories. By Rev. E. E. HALE. With Frontispiece by Darley. One handsome 16mo vol. Price $1 50.

A very inexpensive but pretty and seasonable volume of stories by the most popular story-teller of the day.

Sold everywhere. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers,
ROBERTS BROS., Boston.

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GOLDSMITH'S TRAVELER, THE DESERTED VILLAGE, and THE HERMIT, in one volume, with new Illustrations. Full gilt. Price $1.

JUST PUBLISHED.

HOW TO PAINT. A complete guide to all kinds of painting. $1.

THE CARRIAGE PAINTER'S MANUAL, $1. ÆSOP'S FABLES. Illustrated; full gilt: $1. POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN; Illustrated; full gilt; $1. MAN IN GENESIS AND GEOLOGY; $1. For sale by all book-sellers, or sent by mail by
S. R. WELLS, Publisher,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.
Will sell at auction, at their Sales-rooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner 4th st., New-York,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 19, AND 20, 1872, afternoon and evening, commencing at 4 o'clock each day, the stock of Mr. Chas. L. Jones, No. 850 Broadway.
Comprising an attractive assortment of
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
Many of them in handsome bindings. Also,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, JUVENILES, &C.,
ALL SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
N. B.—The fancy goods and stationery of Mr. Jones will be sold on SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 21.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ASSETS $8,234,566 94
Present rate of Interest Six per Cent.
Money deposited now will bear interest from January 1.
Interest computed from the first of each month and is paid or credited on balance on hand on the last days of June and December of each year.
Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Banking hours, EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,358,279 88.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL SALE OF KID GLOVES.

1,000 Dozens one-button at 55 cents, fine colors.
1,000 Dozens Perinot at $1 pair. Clearing out.
1,600 Dozens 2-Buttons at 75 cents, $1, and $1 25.

GENTLEMEN'S.

250 Dozens Colored, Black and White, at $1 pair.
500 Dozens Colored, Black and White, at $1 25 pair.
500 Dozens Albert Stitch, Black and White, at $1 50 pair.
500 Dozens Fine Quality Edwards, at $1 50 pair.
Every pair Warranted.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

SANTA CLAUS,
MERRY CHRISTMAS,
AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.
E. RIDLEY & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
Imported expressly for the holiday trade.
French, Swiss, and German toys.
Miniature Ladies and Gentlemen who play on musical instruments, walk, jump, dance, kiss, and cry.
Clowns who toss little darkeys over their heads.
Old Ladies who bow most profoundly and come up rosy-cheeked and Fair Young Maidens.
Hand-organs, Musical Instruments, Carpenter's Tools, Furniture, Beds, Horses, Carriages, Carts, Implements for Gardening, Carved Goods.

REAL SINGING BIRDS,
French, Swiss, and Domestic Willow-ware, and ten thousand other curiosities, to which Santa Claus invites his friends.

Edw'd Ridley & Son
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., fifth block east from the Bowery.

Holiday Fancy Boxes,
Imported for Sabbath-schools,
A specialty.
Liberal discount to
Sabbath-schools and Fairs.

Edw'd Ridley & Son
Nos. 309, 311, 311¼ Grand, Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., fifth block east from the Bowery.

HOLIDAY GOODS

LARGEST DISPLAY IN THIS CITY OF
DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS.
A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT
ON THE SECOND FLOOR,
AT
E. Ridley's & Son,
GRAND STREET, NEW-YORK.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

The Winter advances, so merry and cold,
And Christmas is coming, I know,
I can hear old Santa Claus muffling his feet,
In sandals of softest snow.
He is bringing his bountiful stock of toys,
From the banks of the Rhine and the Rhone,
And at Ridley's, on Grand and Allen streets,
The whole load is overthrown.

Walk in! Here are ribbons and feathers and flowers,
Trimmings of every kind,
Neck-ties and notions and worsted goods,
And corsets and hosiery fine.
Laces and handkerchiefs, daintily white,
And a counter devoted to gloves,
Of every color and every price,
Which the ladies denominate "loves."

Down-stairs—this surely is fairy-land,
Toys, and toys, and toys,
And millions and millions of pretty things
For pleasing the girls and boys;
Upstairs—through crowds of customers, there
See every kind of a doll,
Lying in cases, fast asleep,
But ready to wake at a call.

Wee little babies, dimpled and fair,
Darkey boys, jolly and fat,
Ladies in flounces and crinoline,
Skaters with mittens and flat.
Remember the little ones waiting at home,
Watching the snow-flakes white,
And remember the toys at Ridley's were made
For keeping their dear eyes bright.

Edw'd Ridley & Son
Nos. 309, 311, 311¼ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

RICHARD BROWN,
819 BROADWAY, COR. 12TH-ST.,
HAS, IN LARGE ASSORTMENT,
EMB'D SETS, REAL LACES,
EMB'D HANDK'FS, IMIT'N LACES,
for the
HOLIDAY TRADE
at
UNUSUALLY
LOW PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY, ARE OFFERING
NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
VIZ:
VAL. CAPES, COLLARETTES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT AIGUILLE AND POINT APPLIQUE,
BARBES, COIFFURES, SHAWLS,
BLACK-THREAD POINTS, FLOUNCES, VEILS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, FANS, FAN COVERS, SASHES, BOWS, SCARFS, CUFFS, CAPS, &C.,
NEW
AND UNSURPASSED IN STYLE, AND AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BOYS AND GIRLS.
SANTA CLAUS has just arrived with all the New Toys, Dolls, Novelties, and Games of every laughable description, and makes his Head-quarters at our Store.
R. H. MACY & CO.

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A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description: marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

DRY GOODS.

Santa Claus
AND
R. H. MACY & CO.
Will continue their great Sale of
Toys,
DOLLS,
AND
HOLIDAY FANCY GOODS
UNTIL
CHRISTMAS.
Acknowledged by everybody to be the Largest and Finest Exhibition of HOLIDAY GOODS ever seen in this country.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.

AT KINZEY'S.
LARGEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF TOYS,
DOLLS, AND HOLIDAY
GOODS IN AMERICA.

Open Every Evening
UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

CHEAPEST DOLLS IN THE CITY.
WAX CRYING-DOLLS, 5c. to $6.
WAX DOLLS, NATURAL HAIR, 25c. to $10.
WAX SPEAKING-DOLLS, 59c. up.
PARIAN AND CHINA DOLLS, 5c. up.
WORK-BOXES, 19c. to $15.
GLOVE-BOXES, 25c. to $3 50.
WRITING-DESKS, 50c. to $15.
DRESSING-CASES, 25c. to $12.
FANCY BOXES, 5c. to $2.
BOHEMIAN VASES, 10c. to $2.
PARIAN STATUETTES, 5c. to $4 50.
BOUQUET-HOLDERS, 25c. to $5.
JEWEL CASKETS, 50c. to $8.
FINE ALBUMS, 25c. to $5.
CHINA TEA SETS, 10c. to $5.
KITCHEN SETS, 25c. to $3.
FURNITURE SETS, 25c. to $4 50.
DINNER SETS, 50c. to $5.
PARLOR SETS, 50c. to $5.
CIGAR STANDS, 50c. up.
ASH RECEIVERS, 25c. up.
INK-STANDS, 25c. up.
WATCH-STANDS, 25c. up.
PERFUME CASKETS, 75c. up.
BLEATING SHEEP,
CROWING ROOSTERS,
BARKING DOGS,
GAUCKING DUCKS,
TALKING BABIES.
GROCERY STORES,
LIVERY STABLES,
SHEEP FOLDS,
WAREHOUSES,
DOLLS' HOUSES.
CHINA CUP AND SAUCER, 10c. up.
CHINA MUGS, 10c. up.
CHINA VASES, 5c. up.
CHINA ORNAMENTS, 5c. up.
CHINA COLONGES, 25c. up.
BOXES OF MENAGERIES, 25c. up.
BOXES OF RAIL-CARS, 25c. up.
BOXES OF ANIMALS, 25c. up.
BOXES OF NINE-PINS, 10c. up.
BOXES OF SOLDIERS, 25c. up.
BOXES OF PAINTS, 10c. up.
BOXES OF BUILDING BLOCKS, 25c. up.
BOXES OF VILLAGES, 25c. up.
BOXES OF PICTURE PUZZLES, 25c. up.
BOXES OF FURNITURE, 25c. up.
DRUMS, GUNS, SWORDS,
WHIPS, COWS, HORSES,
LIONS, CATS, BANJOS,
DUCKS, FISH, PIANOS,
BEARS, DEERS, RABBITS,
MAGIC LANTERNS, with a VARIETY OF GLASS VIEWS, 60c. to $3.
TOILET SETS OF THREE PIECES, 75c. to $6.
BOXES OF MAGNETIC TOYS, GREAT VARIETY, 25c. to $2 box.
PICTURE PUZZLE BLOCKS, MAKING SIX PICTURES, 25c. to $1 50.
ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES.
ARTICLES FOR SCHOOLS AND FAIRS.
CARVED WOOD GOODS CHEAP.
SHELL GOODS, GREAT VARIETY.
AT KINZEY'S.
LARGE VARIETY OF PORTE-MONNAIES AND BAGS, 10c. to $6.
AT KINZEY'S.
JEWELRY, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, CHAINS, SETS, PINS, EAR-RINGS, VERY LOW.
AT KINZEY'S.
KID GLOVES, 25c., 39c., 50c., 69c. up.
HOSIERY AND UNDER-WEAR, CHEAP.
AT KINZEY'S.
RIBBONS CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
SASHES AND SASH RIBBONS.
AT KINZEY'S.
TRIMMINGS AND VELVETS, CHEAP.
VELVETEENS AND SILKS, CHEAP.
AT KINZEY'S.
5,000 LACE, LINEN, AND EMBROIDERED SETS, 25c., 31c., 39c., 50c., 75c., up to $8 set.
AT KINZEY'S.
1,200 LACE, LINEN, AND EMBROIDERED COLLARS, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c., to $5.
AT KINZEY'S.
2,500 YARDS REAL AND IMITATION LACES, from 1c. to $4 50 yard.
AT KINZEY'S.
10,000 SILK TIES AND SCARFS, OF EVERY STYLE, from 10c. to $2.
AT KINZEY'S.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, LACE, HEMSTITCH, EMBROIDERED, AND INITIALS, 6c. to $30.
AT KINZEY'S.
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, HEMMED, HEMSTITCH, AND INITIALS, 12½c. to $1 25.
AT KINZEY'S.
LOTS OF EMBROIDERED LACES AND LACE GOODS, CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
AT KINZEY'S.
UNTIL CHRISTMAS, STORE
OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 10.
THE ENTIRE UPPER PART OF THE BUILDING, 130 FEET DEEP, DEVOTED TO TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS, THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
A GREAT MANY GOODS THAT
THE DOLLAR STORES HAVE MAY
BE PURCHASED OF ME FOR
25c., 50c., 60c., 75c. each.
THEN WHY PAY A DOLLAR!
WILLIAM KINZEY,
No. 691 Broadway,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

OPEN EVENINGS.
SANTA CLAUS
HAS GIVEN SPECIAL DIRECTIONS THAT OUR ESTABLISHMENT WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL
CHRISTMAS,
FOR THE SPECIAL BENEFIT OF HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th-st. and 6th-avenue.

DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS WEEK!

LORD & TAYLOR

Have decided to offer during HOLIDAY WEEK the following GOODS as desirable and suitable for the HOLIDAY TRADE, and peculiarly adapted for HOLIDAY PRESENTS:

SILKS.—Full lines of EVENING SILKS, comprising the most delicate, desirable, and fashionable shades and tints offered by any house in this City. Also, STREET and DRESS SILKS, in great variety, and at very reasonable prices. Also, Silk Remnants at less than half cost. A Silk Dress is an appropriate Holiday gift.

COSTUMES.—The great reduction of prices in this Department will afford unusual opportunities to secure handsome presents in Costumes, Reception Dresses, Walking Suits, Robes de Chambre, and richly-quilted Skirts, at a comparatively small outlay. Either of these articles would be a remembrance highly appreciated by its recipient.

CLOAKS and SHAWLS.—Our assortment of CAPES, SACQUES, BASQUES, and CLOAKS is large and handsome, offering in Velvets, Beaver, and other cloths, richly-trimmed and embroidered garments, suitable and seasonable for the Holidays. Also, India, Ottoman, Paisley, and other Shawls, at very reasonable prices.

DRESS GOODS.—Lines of DRESS GOODS, in all the FASHIONABLE SHADES and TINTS of OLIVE and PEACOCK GREENS, are offered at reduced prices, and, DRESS PATTERNS will be sold during the week at figures so low as to enable all to avail themselves of the great advantages here offered. Also LACE GOODS for the Holidays.

FURS and FUR SETS.—Handsome Christmas gifts in Sable, Mink, Ermine, Astrakhan, and Squirrel, and other Furs. Also, very handsome

SEALSKIN SACQUES, JACKETS, AND SETS.

VELVETS.—SILKS and CLOAKING VELVETS will be sold until Jan. 1, at prices so greatly reduced as to merit the attention of purchasers.

BOYS' SUITS.—In this Department, to which great attention has been given, will be found Boys' Cassimere Suits, for school wear, from $6 to $10, and suits consisting of Coat, Pants, and Vest, from $10 to $18. Also, Novelties in Dress Suits, Overcoats, and Skating Jackets, not found elsewhere.

UPHOLSTERY.—Damask and Lace Curtains, Reps, Brocatelles, Satins, Tapestries, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Lambrequins, &c., Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Mirrors with connecting Cornices, Cornices Shades, &c.

GENTS' FURNISHING.—DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS and CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, and other articles for gentlemen, suitable for the Holidays, to which the attention of ladies is invited.

GLOVES.—TREFOUSSE, DESPRES, and DENT GLOVES, in assorted shades and colors, put up in quantities to suit the purchaser.

FANCY GOODS.—A large and carefully-selected assortment of Fancy Articles, Fancy Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Glove Boxes, Ornaments, Card Receivers, Inkstands in bronze, and other materials, bronze Ornaments, Dressing Cases, Perfumery, Perfume Packages and Boxes, Toilet and other sets, and small wares of every description, all exceedingly appropriate for Holiday presents.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTIETH-ST.
GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Fine Holiday Goods,
OPERA GLASSES,
and
PARIS AND VIENNA FANS.
Vienna Bronzes and Russia Leather Goods.
Bohemian Glass, Parian and Porcelain Vases and Ornaments.
French Bronzes by all the celebrated artists.
Composition Bronzes in great variety.
Gold and Jet Jewelry and Ornaments of every description.

A full assortment of Toilet Articles.
Ivory Brushes and Combs, Buffalo and fine wood Hair Brushes.

Lubin's Extracts and Soaps, Farina Cologne, Perfumery, in boxes, fancy styles.
French and German Bon Bon, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, in Silk, Satin, and Velvet, the finest assortment in the City.

Cheap Paper Fancy Boxes, in great variety.
Holiday Books for children.

Holiday Books for grown folks.

And a very extended stock of Stationery, Stationery Articles, Initial Paper, Stereoscopic Views, Stereoscopes, &c.
A fine assortment of Silver and Plated Silver-ware.
We have made a specialty in fine Plated Ware for five years, and our constantly-increasing trade proves the quality we are dealing in.

Small Wares, a full assortment.

Ladies' Ties, in great variety, at very low prices.

We keep a good assortment of ladies' and children's Furs, and we sell them at low prices.
A good assortment of ladies', gents', and children's Hosiery, Gloves, Under-wear, and Kid Gloves.
A great variety of Knit Fancy Articles in this stock.
A large and very interesting stock of House Furnishing Goods, a very favorite stock.

A large and well-selected stock of Carved Goods, Brackets, &c., and 200 different styles of fancy Baskets; 2,000 Canary Birds, all good singers, and a fine assortment of Cages to keep them in.

We have a fine assortment of Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Hats, Feathers and Flowers, and a full line of the celebrated G. F. black Velvet Ribbons; every variety Corset and Hoop Skirts, Bustles, &c.
Our assortment of Laces and

Lace Articles,
Embroideries, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Linen Hankerchiefs, and many other articles in this stock were selected specially for the holiday season.
Dress Trimmings, Buttons, &c., in great variety.
Our Confectionery Department is well supplied for the comfort of the children, and is under the special supervision of Santa Claus, who is now in full charge of our Toy and Doll Departments, and will remain so until Christmas.
R. H. MACY & CO., 14th-st. and 6th-av.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
USEFUL PRESENTS,
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
2 CASES BLACK ALPACAS, 50c.
A VERY BEAUTIFUL QUALITY.
BLACK SERGE, 30c., WORTH 45c.
FRENCH CASHMERE MERINOES.
EMPRESS CLOTH, VELOURS, BIARRITZ CLOTH,
TAMISE CLOTH, BRILLIANTINES,
HENRIETTA CLOTH, CRAPE CLOTH.
BLACK SILKS, &C.,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS; ALSO, CHOICE EMBROIDERIES, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, SUITS.
ALASKA FURS, MUFF AND BOA, $10.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 729 BROADWAY.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—FULL LINE of Winter Styles. LAST OPENING of the season. Latest novelties in costumes. CLOTH MODEL with each pattern. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. COME EARLY.

SANTA CLAUS.
TOYS! DOLLS!
AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT
E. RIDLEY & SON,
For the Convenience of their Customers during the Holiday Season will be open until 9 o'clock every evening for the transaction of business.
E. RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth Block East From the Bowery.

HOLIDAY NOTICE.
BENNETT WILLIAMS,
No. 773 Broadway,
Has everything reduced and will offer for this month
Extraordinary Bargains.
Real Thread Laces.
Real Guipure Laces.
Real Yak Laces, all colors.
Real Point, and Point Applique Laces.
Real Valenciennes and Duchess Laces.
Real Point Lace Handkerchiefs.
Real Valenciennes Handkerchiefs.
Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, Collarettes, Veils, Capes, Shawls, &c.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS.

MEISEL, LAMPE & CO.,
No. 93 Chambers and No. 75 Reade sts.
IMPORTERS OF
German, French and English Toys.
Beg leave to offer,
AT RETAIL,
A large and unsurpassed Stock of Toys, suitable for Holidays Presents. Specialties in Dolls, Dolls' Outfits and Tree Ornaments. Reductions made in price to Churches and Sunday-schools.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 823 8th-av., corner 28th-st., and No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st.—Holiday presents in diamonds and gold jewelry, fine watches, French and cuckoo clocks, solid silver and best silver plated-ware; fine selections at very low prices.

ARNOULD'S CELEBRATED WOOSTER-street Candies retailed at thirty cents a pound. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call. Fairs, festivals, &c., served at wholesale prices. D. ARNOULD, No. 17 Wooster-st., nine doors above Canal-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED
For merchants, manufacturers and others. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References—Dickinson, Hurlbut & Co., hats and caps, No. 470 Broome-st.; J. H. & K. Chisholm & Co., fancy goods, No. 447 Broadway, and other houses.
GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO.,
Financial Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WITH SOME capital would like to find an opportunity to engage with good parties in some respectable, legitimate, and established business. Address, with particulars of business, and time and place for an interview, MAXWELL, Box No. 3,483 Post-office.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wednesday, Dec. 25.	Parthia, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Dec. 25.	Java, Wednesday, Jan. 15.
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 1.	Calabria, Wed'day Jan. 22.
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from New-York.	

No steerage passengers taken on these voyages.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets $5 Paris, $12, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, GRACE.....Wed'day, Dec. 18, at 7½ A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Wed'day, Dec. 25, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wed'day Jan. 1, at 7½ A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE QUEEN, ANDREWS, Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON.....Saturday, Jan. 4, at 9 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 10 A.M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SAT'DAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Dec. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF —.....Thursday, —
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 4, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M.

and each successive SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

From New-York.	From Glasgow.
Saturday, Dec. 21..CALIFORNIA..Saturday, Jan. 11.	
Saturday, Dec. 28...AUSTRALIA...Saturday, Jan. 18.	
Saturday, Jan. 4.....VICTORIA.....Saturday, Jan. 25	
Saturday, Jan. 11.....EUROPA.....Saturday, Feb. 1.	
Saturday, Jan. 18.....ANGLIA.....Saturday, Feb. 8.	

Steamers leave Pier No. 20, North River, every Saturday from New-York.

Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30. Certificates of return tickets can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.....Thursday, Dec. 12
ABRAGON, WEBSTER.....Saturday, Dec. 28
Cabin passage.....$70 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Dec. 18, at 8½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE....Dec. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Jan. 8, at
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....Jan. 15, at
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....Jan. 22, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Dec. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

H. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 23 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Alliance and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 299 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)...Sat., Dec. 14
CITY OF MERIDA, Zimmerman.....Tues., Dec. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only,) Sat., Dec. 21
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Sat., Dec. 28

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 82 Broadway.

DRAFTS ON IRELAND.

Tapscott's Emigration and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st. Drafts from £1 upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and passage tickets by steam-ships and sailing packets issued at lowest rates by

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN	1,500 tons
PEMBROKE	2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN	3,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other ports in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $85 currency
Second Cabin.....currency
Steerage.....30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$32

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff, at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Tri-weekly line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The sidewheel steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD.....Dec. 17
GEORGIA, Capt. MOLINEUX.....Dec. 19
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL.....Dec. 21

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-West, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents. For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42, North River, on 5th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 20.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. NOLAN, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, San Diego, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 5th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 19.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2nd of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Jan. 23, '73
ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Feb. 23

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MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Tues., Dec. 17
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 26
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thur. Jan. 9

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The splendid first-class steam-ship, built for the Japanese Government, will positively sail on SATURDAY, 21st December. For freight or passage apply to WESTRAY & GIBBS, No. 5 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ENGLAND. — IN CHANCERY. — WAKEFIELD versus MAYCOCK.—JOHN DAVIES WAKEFIELD.—Pursuant to an order of the Court made in the above cause, dated the 18th July, 1872, John Davies Wakefield, the person above named, a legatee under the will of Agnes Watson, late of Brixton, in the County of Surrey, spinster, deceased, for the sum of £500 on attaining the age of twenty-one years, viz., on the 8th of January, 1853, who left England in the ship Charles Richard in the year 1849, and deserted from the said ship at New-York on the 31st May, 1850, and subsequently resided in Mulberry-street, New-York; and all persons claiming to be entitled to the said legacy of £500, as the legal personal representatives of the said John Davies Wakefield, if he is dead or otherwise, are by their solicitors, on or before the 31st day of January, 1873, to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of Vice-Chancellor Sir JAMES WIGRAM, at No. 11 Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, London, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. MONDAY, the 24th day of February, 1873, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 4th day of November, 1872.

ROBT. W. PEAKE, Chief Clerk.

Messrs. Billing & Venn, No. 3 Church-court, Old Jewry, London, England, solicitors to the plaintiffs in the cause.

Messrs. Salter & Cowing, No. 160 Broadway, New-York, United States, agents to Messrs. Billing & Venn. d9-law3wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EDWARD D. DENNIS, FREDERICK ANSTATT, and THOMAS POTT, plaintiffs, against ISAAC MCKIM COOKE, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars and ninety-four cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 22, 1872. JAMES RIDGEWAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY of New York.—CHRISTOPHER WRAY, plaintiff, against JASON PERRY and CATHARINE PERRY, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court House in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 160 Fulton-street, corner Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, the 10th December, 1872. S. K. & F. B. WIGHTMAN, d16lawsw M* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 22, 1872, the stockholders of the Star Fire Insurance Company are required to pay the sum of $60 000 in cash, being twenty-five per cent on the capital stock, at the office of the Company, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Boston fire, and in case of failure of any stockholder to pay said assessment at or before the time above named, his stock will be reduced twenty-five per cent of its par value.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.
JOHN R. FLANAGAN, Vice-President.
JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1872, the stockholders of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, in cash, being SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.

WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MESSRS. S. W. GERDES & CO., GROcers, No. 1,320 Broadway, corner 34th-st., most respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public generally, to their stock of choice old Brandies, Wines, and Liquors, many of which were imported by our predecessors (Messrs. J. and W. George) some forty years ago, as the finest wines and brandies then to be found on the London market. Our stock of teas and groceries is the choicest that the China, English, French and Domestic markets afford. Please call and examine.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM BARMORE, WHO worked as a farm-hand for Winfield McKee, Erie County, Penn., and of late in the employ of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, was accidentally killed Nov. 12, 1872. His relatives or friends can have information as to the disposition of his body, or effects, by applying to J. W. REYNOLDS, Superintendent Western Division Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Erie, Penn.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 25, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.,) 11:30 A. M., 12:22 (Ex.,) 3:00 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.,) 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.,) 3:00 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:00, 11:30 A. M.; 3:55, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:00, 8:00, 11:30 A. M.; 3:55, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.,) 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.,) 3:00 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:30 (Ex.,) 5:30, 6:00, 8:00 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:00, 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 3:55, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.,) 3:00, 3:55, 4:30 (Ex.,) 4:55, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:30, 8:00 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and Intermediate stations, 7:00, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 3:55, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

Sunday mail train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:00 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:00 A. M.; 3:00 and 8:00 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:22, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:00 A. M.; 12:22, 3:00, and 8:00 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:00 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:00 A. M., 12:22 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:00 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:00 A. M., 12:22 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:00 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:22, 3:00 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:00 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad. (Air-line,) 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:00, 8:00, and 9:00 A. M.; 12:22 and 4:30 P. M.

For Shepang Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:00 A. M.; 12:22, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:00 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday M'al trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:00 A. M., 12:22, and 3:00 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendykes—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Parz, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Char ottesburg, Stockholm, Snuffstown, Oguensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 8:42 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 3, 6:04 P. M.; Waverly, 7:27, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:42, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 6:30 P. M., and 8:30 A. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st., The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 22d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. E. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARINUS G. COUGHLIN, EDWIN BIRCH, THOMAS PATCHETT, CHRISTIAN RUHL, and ALMON MILLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Marinus G. Coughlin, Edwin Birch, Thomas Patchett, Christian Ruhl and Almon Miller, late copartners under the firm name of A. Miller & Co., in the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition; and that the first meeting of the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 64 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of December, A. D. 1872, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL C. HOERING of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 64 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the third (3d) day of January, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHARLES J. SWIFT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above named bankrupt will be held at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, (No. 39 Albany-st.,) for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.

E. V. MILLER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD HAGAN, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of EDWARD Hagan, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 13th day of December, A. D. 1872. ELLIS N. CROW, Assignee, d16-law3w M* No. 145 Sullivan-st., New-York City.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 6TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for work on the 4th-av. improvement between 49th and 79th sts., will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock of Dec. 16, 1872. Plans, specifications, and blank proposals will be ready on and after the 20th inst.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
J. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers 6th-av. Improvement.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ASK FOR

RED HORSE POWDER

FOR THE PRESENT

HORSE EPIDEMIC.

Sanford's Powder freely in the manger daily. If your stock is diseased, follow directions accompanying each 25 and 40 cent pack (German and English). For your cattle and hogs, mix in their slop; for poultry, mix in the water they drink, and they feed. This Powder is prepared by CYRUS BROWN, Druggist, Chemist, and Horseman of twenty-five years' experience, at his Drug and Chemical Emporium, Milton, Penn. If your nearest druggist or merchant has not the Powders, send to the proprietor for them. He will send you also certificates of cures on all kinds of stock and poultry.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the following offices:

At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 548 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av., And the "Times" West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

LELAND'S

STURTEVANT HOUSE.

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. American Plan, with Elevators. Centrally located, near the depots and theatres. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MISS H. E. OGDEN,

No. 5 East 31st-st. To let, a parlor floor, handsomely furnished; also, other rooms, with private table or table board.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL, 5TH-AV., 22D-st., and Broadway.—Table d'hôte, $2 50 per day. Some elegant rooms and suites for families and single gentlemen during Winter; newly furnished; first-class in all respects.

WM. G. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TWO LARGE NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, each suitable for two gentlemen; every convenience and home comfort; no other boarders; good substantial table; reference required. No. 208 West 38th-st.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN OR FAMily can have an elegant parlor floor, with water, ample closets, &c., with or without private table, at No. 207 West 46th-st., three doors from Broadway.

NO. 29 WEST 9TH-ST.—ONE HANDsomely-furnished parlor to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also two small rooms. References exchanged.

NO. 9 EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and University-place, single and double rooms, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen; table boarders accommodated.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—NEAR 5TH-av. with board, a large third-story front room, handsomely furnished; also, other rooms; house and table first-class.

UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED rooms and floors, with and without board, all over the City. Apply to J. KELLOGG, No. 48 Pine-

MORE FIRE DANGERS.

The Inflammable Condition of Washington Market.

Description of the Place and Its Neighborhood.

What Would Occur in Case a Fire Took Place at Night—The State of the Market and Vicinity—Another Needed Reform.

The TIMES has already called attention to the dangers likely to occur in case a fire should break out in certain portions of the City; but the places already referred to do not by any means include all the dangerous localities. Next to the "oil regions," Washington Market and the surrounding neighborhood may be considered quite as dangerous as any portion of New-York. A more wretched, rotten, and dirty concern it would be difficult to find in the whole civilized world. As the principal market of the great Metropolis of America, it is simply a disgrace. Nothing like it is to be met with in any other city of the Union. A single spark would set the miserable fabric ablaze; and should a fire break out there at night, aided by a westerly wind, the whole Fire Department would be powerless to stop the flames from crossing the City. Washington Market, as our readers are no doubt aware, is built almost entirely of wood. Wooden buildings, of whatever nature, are always dangerous; but when the character of the business transacted in them is of a hazardous description, they become doubly so to all buildings in their vicinity. It is no news to the readers of the TIMES to be informed that materials of a combustible nature abound to a considerable extent both within and without this market, and that the careless dropping of a match, or a lighted cigar, might be the cause of a fire which would destroy a great portion of the south-western district of the City. Fires have previously occurred at Washington Market, but fortunately they took place during the day, when they were promptly extinguished. Had they occurred at night, a different result would, no doubt, have been recorded. The only wonder is that the market has escaped so long without being burned down. There are several watchmen in charge during the night, but smoking is not prohibited, and their chief business seems to be to hunt rats out of the thousands of barrels which are strewn about in all directions.

In case of a large fire in the front portion of the market, bounded by Washington and West streets on the east and west, and by Vesey and Fulton streets on the north and south, respectively, the stores in these streets for several blocks would undoubtedly be sacrificed. The sidewalks abound with wooden stands, and from the side walls project wooden sheds, which would catch up the first flying spark, and envelope the surrounding blocks in flame. The buildings in this district would very soon succumb to a fire; they are of frail build, and nearly all old edifices, and the contents of many would only add "fuel to the fire." That portion of the market lying between the river and West-street is in no better condition. A fire there would, of course, spread to the shipping in the immediate vicinity, and thus cause immense losses. It certainly would endanger the boats in the slip at the Vesey-street side and the Hoboken ferry-house at the foot of Barclay-street. On the Dey-street side, the premises of the Anchor line, which adjoin the market, could hardly escape destruction.

The whole of the market covers an area of over three acres, in the best portion of the City, and it is a question whether it is at all profitable or creditable to our local government to retain it in its present state. If the market itself could be burnt, or rather the old timber which composes it, without inflicting any serious loss upon private individuals, many would not regret it, as there would then be a chance of erecting a market commensurate with the importance of the City, or of disposing of the property. The United States Government is, it is said, looking out for a site for the erection of a new Custom-house, and it is rumored that it is negotiating for the purchase of the Washington Market site. Should they succeed in obtaining it, the old market will cease to exist, and new buildings will take their place which will be at once a credit to the City, and at the same time enhance the value of property in the neighborhood.

The event of a fire at Washington Market is no idle fancy, for it only needs a walk through the building to convince any one of the fact that, should a body of flame attain any great dimensions and fierce headway, the firemen would be powerless to check it. The fact that all of the sidewalks surrounding the market are covered by wooden sheds or stalls, and that on the opposite side of the streets similar dangerous encroachments have been made from time to time, only prove the danger that lurks there. All of the streets surrounding or approaching the market are narrow, and contain high buildings, so that the flames, once under headway, could easily leap from side to side, and so prevent the firemen from working advantageously. The stores in the immediate neighborhood are naturally devoted to the sale of produce, and they all contain multitudes of boxes and barrels, while straw is abundant for packing purposes. In some of these stores large stocks of butter are kept constantly on hand, and would, of course, add to the fury of the fire.

It is time that the authorities looked these dangers in the face, and at once prepare for the disaster that one day or other will assuredly threaten the safety of the City. With immense stocks of inflammables stored up in all the down-town thoroughfares, with hundreds of distilleries scattered all over the City, and in the most crowded neighborhoods, the danger of a great fire occurring is very imminent. But this is not all. There are huge lumber-yards and great store-houses lying along the water front, and immense factories, where lard and other crude substances are converted into oils. None of these places are under proper supervision, and, as has been already shown in these columns, a fire may, at any moment burst forth and carry destruction in its path, almost without hindrance and without limit. The theory recently started, with much show of probability, that the great fires in Chicago and Boston were extended and spread over those cities by the fiendish efforts of incendiaries, adds another item to the many dangers that threaten New-York. In no other city in the United States would a gang of incendiaries find such abundant opportunity for their operations as here, and as we have in our midst a large body of reckless criminals, they would not be slow to improve any occasion that would aid them in spreading confusion, in order that they might the more readily plunder and destroy. It will not do for us to shut our eyes to the dangers pointed out, for it will be too late some day, and we may soon wake up and find a terrible fire raging in our midst, the losses of which would be a hundred times what it will cost to place the City on a safe footing as regards the probable danger of fire. Although we have shown many dangers existing in our midst, we are not at the end of the list, as will be shown at an early day.

The Work of the Church Extension and Missionary Society.

A meeting in the interests of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, was held last evening in the Grand-street Church, D. W. Diggs, of St. Luke's, presiding. The meeting is one of a series now being held in the Methodist churches of this City for the purpose of arousing attention to the importance of the enterprise, and to collect money to promote its objects. Mr. Diggs, in some opening remarks, briefly explained the character of the Society and what it aimed to accomplish. Originally organized, he said, simply for the creation of Sabbath-schools in various parts of the City, it now also established chapels and churches. The cardinal idea was to reach the hearts of the adults through their children. There were two Superintendents, one for the east and the other for the west side of the City, who supervise the missionary work and report monthly. When the late President, William W. Cornell, of the Greene-street congregation, died, a few years ago, there were but four or five schools established. There are now fifteen churches and stations, and the property of the society is valued at about $200,000. Rev. Alexander McLean, in the course of a few remarks, referred to the large influx of foreigners to this country with ideas totally at variance with Methodists on the proper observance of the Sabbath. It was by missionary efforts that these people were to be taught that the Sabbath must be kept holy. Great things were to be accomplished, be said, by this Society "in the work of Christianizing the masses." Dr. Brown followed in an eloquent appeal for aid for the Society.

A special service was held in the Jane-street M. E. Church, for the purpose of furthering the objects of the Society. Rev. Wm. Ross and Mr. Applegate delivered addresses on behalf of the Society. Mr. Ross detailed the work done by the Society in the past year, and urged the necessity of increased labor by the ministers and missionaries, as well as by the members of all Christian congregations.

Mr. Applegate pointed out the growth and efficiency of the churches and mission-houses established by the Society, and invited the co-operation of his congregation.

THE ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

Efforts of the Commissioners to Accommodate them—A Visit and Meeting at Ward's Island Yesterday.

Yesterday four of the Commissioners of Emigration, Messrs. Forrest, Lynch, Casserly, and Nicholson, visited Ward's Island with a view of ascertaining the amount of accommodation available there for the reception of the Italian immigrants now lodged at Castle Garden. Mr. Forrest was present at 12 o'clock with Mr. Welles, the Superintendent, when 800 of the inmates of the Island Institution were entering the spacious refectories in the most orderly manner, where a substantial dinner was provided, and, on seeing the Italians partake freely of the soups and viands set before them, expressed his surprise at so remarkable a change in their dietary taste since their first arrival at Castle Garden, when they could not be induced to use meats of any description, bread and cheese being their favorite fare.

Mr. Welles stated that they were now freely using the ordinary fare supplied in the institution, and had expressed their gratitude for the care and attention bestowed on them. He also expressed his entire satisfaction respecting the general conduct of the Italians since they had been placed under his control.

The Italian interpreter on the Island put several questions to a group of intelligent-looking peasants from Felitto, near Naples, who purchased their passage certificates from Messrs. Francesco Coppa & Co., of Naples, and elicited replies in every instance similar to those already published in the TIMES. Several groups of the newly-arrived immigrants were engaged writing home to their friends in Italy. On Friday a German tailor from Harlem, employed two of the Italian immigrants of that trade, and has since expressed himself well pleased with their services. The ages of those at present on the island average between thirty and forty, all of whom are able and willing to work. Some twenty out of the entire number are in the hospital wards, slightly ill, their indisposition being occasioned by change of food and climate. In the office the Commissioners were shown by Mr. Wells the pocket-knives found in their possession on reaching the island. They are of every conceivable description and pattern, and varying in size from two and a half inches in the length of blade to the size of a gardener's pruning-knife, and not unlike those used by the German peasantry, which serve them for all purposes.

Mr. Willis has made application to the Commissioners of Police for two men to assist the two at present on duty in the island, which he considers insufficient among so large a number of immigrants of all nationalities—English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Germans, Swedes, Poles, French, and Russian, being among those at present occupying the wards. The Commissioners reviewed several projects for the immediate accommodation of those at present detained at Castle Garden. Mr. Forrest inspected the asylum in course of erection to ascertain if it could be fitted up in any part for their reception, but Mr. Welles was of opinion it would be more economical to rent a building in some part of the City where they could be supplied with bread from the island, having ample facilities to supply any quantity required. Nothing definite was agreed upon, as there will be a full board in attendance on Tuesday next, when the matter will be fully taken into consideration. In the meantime proper care will be taken of those at Castle Garden, and the authorities on the island are doing everything possible to render the helpless and destitute Italians committed to their care as comfortable as the circumstances will permit.

ACTION OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Italian Republican Association was held last night at No. 361 Broome-street, to take some action in regard to the recent arrivals of Italian paupers. Col. Pratt occupied the chair. Mr. Tinelli spoke at length upon the subject of Italian emigration, and thought that it should be checked in some way, at least the emigration of such a class as is at present arriving on our shores. Col. Pratti, President of the Society, also delivered a lengthy address, and urged the passage of a resolution, appointing a Committee of five to solicit contributions in aid of the destitute Italians, and also draft a memorial to Congress protesting against the emigration from Italy, and asking it to take measures to check it. The resolution was carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed to serve upon the Committee: Mr. Tinelli, Mr. Antoldi, Mr. Pramaggiono, Mr. La Noce, and Mr. Cafferata.

The Committee will meet today at Col. Pratti's saloon, to discuss the most desirable measures of soliciting aid for the Italians, and petitioning Congress to prevent immigration.

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

The Work for the Legislature—Speculation as to Its Officers.

The organization of the New-Jersey Legislature, and the schemes that are to be brought before that body, occupy a large share of attention in New-Jersey at present, and will continue to be the uppermost topic of conversation from this time till the meeting next month. The contest over the offices to be filled grows more animated as the time approaches, while the notices of bills to be introduced multiply with each day. There are questions which have exerted great influence in the State since the last meeting, which will have an important bearing upon the prospects of certain candidates for official positions. The Stanhope Railroad matter, in particular, will, it is expected, prevent the re-election of any of the officers of last session, through which the bill passed in a most mysterious manner. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, it is presumed, make an appearance to influence the organization down to the election of the smallest official, since their great defeat last Winter came from neglect in this important particular. They have abundant legislation to ask for, which will make the session a lively one. It is reported that they will seek an act of the Legislature to make the lease of the united railroads valid, in spite of the law which makes it void. The Presidency of the Senate is being hotly canvassed for by the friends of leading Senators. Mr. Williams, Mr. J. W. Taylor, and Mr. Irick are most prominent.

It is said that Mr. Irick's advocates have secured eight votes, and that Mr. Taylor has six, while Mr. Williams' friends rely largely upon the expected division in the caucus vote of the Republican members, to run in their candidate. For the Speakership of the House, the candidates are too numerous to be named. Messrs. Farrier and Plympton, of Jersey City, and Mr. Borton, of Burlington, are often mentioned in connection with the position, but it is thought likely that the Essex County delegation will unite upon some one of their number and carry him through the caucus. The House will have one case of contest for a seat, which will be interesting from the circumstances out of which the contest grew. The case is that of William Connolly, of Union, against Jabez B. Cooley, the member elect, who is alleged to have obtained his certificate through a gross neglect of legal forms on the part of the Judges of Election in his district.

For the lower offices of the Senate and Assembly the contestants are swarming over the State, button-holing members and soliciting votes. It is probable that the official staff will be made up entirely of new men.

Among the bills to be presented are many of wide public interest. The Railroad and "Land Improvement" bills are numerous enough to satisfy the most ardent advocate of internal development. From Monmouth County a bill will be presented asking for the charter for a railroad from the Highlands of Neversink to Keyport, a road that is much needed to develop that interesting region. Application is also to be made for authority to consolidate or lease the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad, the Farmingdale and Squan Village Railroad, and the Squankum and Freehold Marl Company; for an act to charter a railroad from New-Brunswick to connect with some railroad in the County of Union; for authority for the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad to sell that part of the road which runs between Jamesburg and Monmouth Junction; for a charter for a narrow-gauge railroad from Trenton to Jersey City, with the privilege of building a branch from Newton to Camden, and to increase the capital to $10,000,000, and for a charter for a railroad running from Westville, in Salem County, to Camden.

There are dozens of schemes for new banking and loan associations, turnpike companies, and gas and water companies, and the bills introduced asking for the formation of new counties are, as usual, numerous and well supported. Bills of this character have always failed of a majority, and it is presumed that they will have no better fortune this Winter.

Fatal Kerosene Explosion.

At No. 149 Sixth-avenue, last night, a kerosene lamp exploded and set fire to the dress of Mrs. Mary Sherwood. The flames rapidly enveloped her, and when extinguished had so severely burned her that her death is momentarily expected. Mrs. Sherwood was thirty years of age. Geo. Nelson was also severely burned about the hands and face, and the flames were finally extinguished by Officer Laird of the Ninth Precinct, who was attracted to the scene by the screams of the women.

POLITICAL RINGS.

An Interesting and Forcible Discourse on Political Corruption, by Rev. Dr. Holme.

"Enticements to Criminal Gains" was the subject of a discourse by Rev. Dr. Holme, last evening, at Trinity Baptist Church, Fifty-fifth-street, near Lexington-avenue. Dr. Holme took for his text, Proverbs, first chapter, tenth to nineteenth verses: "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not," &c., and, at the beginning of his discourse, alluded to the conspiracies, or rings, of ancient times, which were organized mainly for purposes of violence. It is evident the sacred writer had some such organization in view when he wrote the words of the text. But this is only one form of organized aggression on the rights of others. The principle that lies at the back of it is unchangeable, for that very voice that was heard thousands of years ago inviting co-operation to deeds of violence, is heard in our market-places and council chambers today, and is followed by the formation of rings and cliques of financial, business, and political circles in every town, city, and State throughout our whole country. This is, indeed, one of the crying evils of the times. It cannot be denied that this practice has vastly increased of late years; since, perhaps, the commencement of our late civil war. Probably there has never been any age or country in which mankind has witnessed so many examples of organized lawlessness—though often under the form of law—for pecuniary gain, as the time in which we live. Rings rule not only the Stock Boards, the Gold Room, the corn market, but Legislatures themselves, municipal governments, the National Congress, and, perhaps, worse than all, they seem to exercise a predominating influence in our Courts of Justice. So great is this evil at this very time in this country, that it becomes as much the duty of ministers of religion to raise their voices against it, as it was the duty of Solomon to warn the young men of his time against the enticements to unlawful gain. It should be remembered that rings and cliques are not wholly formed out of bad men; on the contrary, there are a great many really good men who are used almost unconsciously as instruments and agents for the accomplishment of the purposes of bad men. At first, the honest men are not solicited to do anything dishonest. They do honest work, and make honest money, and pretty much all you can say of them is that they are in bad company. And they are not alone ornamental figure-heads, but help to give an air of respectability to what would be otherwise overthrown by the moral sense of the community. It is not so easy in a case like this to separate the tares from the wheat. To illustrate this point: A man, than whom no one stood higher as a business man and a philanthropist, by some means found himself one of a powerful Ring, which, for a time, controlled this great City. He worked for the City faithfully, and at ordinary prices. But, after a while, his bills were not paid; he could not get them paid; and as they became larger, his necessities increased. He was at last induced to add $50,000 to his bills, as the only way open to get his money, and they were immediately settled. But he received only an honest share, the $50,000 going into the pockets of the Ring. This was his first dishonest transaction, and it was repeated until his character as an honest man was ruined. A hundred, or a thousand men, do in a ring what very few, or any of them, would think of doing as individuals. This, Dr. Holme takes to be the secret of the corruption of Ring influence. Thus, the morality of a ring, or a clique, is, as a whole, very far below the average morality of the individuals who form it. So you may take a number of good men and put them into a ring, and they will do very bad things. These conspiracies are a crime against society itself; and this community, becoming conscious of having been grossly robbed, almost every man in it seems to demand justice. Yet, for all that, because the responsibility for the crime is put upon such a great number of men, it is almost impossible to prove any one of them guilty of felony. Even the Judiciary itself must be within the circle, co-operating in this work of robbery. Dr. Holme maintained that it is wrong for men to so associate together, because it destroys the sense of one's individual responsibility. To be one of the ring in the market-places, as in politics, is to shackle one's own hands, and to place one's self out of one's own power. Many of the operations in the stock and gold markets are the worst kind of gambling. It is said that there is honor among thieves, but there seems to be very little of it among the cliques of Wall-street. At the roulette and rouge et noir tables on the Continent of Europe, there is no cheating, though the bank wins; but you can't say that of gambling in stocks. And legislative rings are just as bad as any others. What is the remedy? Dr. Holme admitted he found a difficulty here. Such cancers could only come from a corruption of the blood of the system. Unless the spirit of avarice and covetousness in the individual heart could be conquered, the outward development would never be removed.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Morris Wolf, seven years old, of No. 87 Hester-street, was run over by an express-wagon, at Allen and Hester streets, on Saturday, and died yesterday.

The Eichenkranz Vocal Society gave a dramatic entertainment at the Turn Hall, in Fourth-street, last evening, which attracted a large attendance of the friends of the organization.

A meeting of the Gas-fitters Protective Union was held yesterday at Masonic Hall, Mr. John Wetherspoon in the chair, at which some routine business referring to monetary affairs of the Union was transacted.

William Ellsworth, a sailor of the schooner Fanny Rogers, was committed at the Tombs yesterday, for deserting from the vessel while off Governor's Island, on Friday night, with $78 belonging to the Captain, A. B. Rogers.

The New-York Maennerchor gave a musical entertainment and ball at its head-quarters, corner Third-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, last night, the proceeds of which are to be devoted in aid of its deceased musical director.

The Beethoven Maennerchor gave a vocal and musical entertainment at its Club-house, in Fifth-street, last night, for which a rich programme of some of the choicest German compositions had been selected. The affair was wound up by a *soirée dansante*.

The American Geographical Society will hold their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening. Prof. J. T. Rothrock, M. D., who explored the region between the Fraser River and the Arctic Ocean, will read a paper giving his personal experience.

John Howoold died from hydrophobia, yesterday, in a shanty on Sixty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue, after four days' illness. The deceased was twenty-five years old, and a native of Germany, and was bitten in the left cheek about eighteen months ago.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, Emma Gardner pleaded guilty to the larceny of a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at $32, the property of Elizabeth Sinclair and Maggie Arnold, residents of the same house, in Bleecker-street. She was committed for trial.

Coroner Schirmer will hold the inquest on the persons burned in the Fifth-avenue fire, on Wednesday of this week. The witnesses who testified before the Fire-Marshal will be re-examined, as well as all others who know anything of the circumstances connected with the fire. The jury have already inspected the premises.

In mentioning the awards for scroll sewing-machines made at the American Institute, last November, the list contained the erroneous statement that the premium had been given to the Mosely scroll sewing-machine as being the best. The fact is that the Beach machine was classified equally with the former, and shared the same award.

On Saturday another roll of Claflin's alpaca, worth $30, was found in the store of Henry Alexander, No. 551 Ninth-avenue, which, as in other cases already reported, he had bought for about one-third its value, from one of the stock clerks of H. B. Claflin & Co. Alexander, who is now under $10,000 bail on similar charges, will be rearrested.

Dr. Pinney, who has been five times in Africa, as missionary from the Presbyterian Church, lectured at the Cooper Institute last night, to a very small audience, on the "Progress of Modern Discovery in Africa." The lecture, which was highly interesting, gave a history of the geography and resources of the country as developed by the different explorers from Mungo Park down to Livingston and Stanley.

David Geary and John McCoon, two Sixth Ward ruffians, were committed, in default of $2,500 bail, at the Tombs, yesterday, for assaulting John Hayes, of No. 543 Pearl-street. They were standing at the corner of Centre and Leonard streets, when Hayes passed, and, on his replying sharply to some provoking remark, they both rushed on him, and McCoon, drawing a dirk, attempted to stab him, but Hayes, throwing up his hand, received the dirk in the wrist.

Dr. Henry Greene, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was taken to the Park Hospital, on Saturday evening, having been found lying in the streets by the Fifth Precinct Police, suffering from delirium tremens. Yesterday his case was reported by the doctors as hopeless, apoplexy having set in. He was a guest at the Brandreth House, and it is said was to have been married on the 17th inst. In his pockets were found a watch and a sum of money. His friends have been notified.

BROOKLYN.

The funeral of the late Alderman Joseph D. Walters took place yesterday from St. Paul's Church, corner of Marcy-avenue and Penn-street. The remains were conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery. The Board of Aldermen attended in a body. The Oceanus Club, of which the deceased was a member, passed resolutions of respect, and also followed the remains to the grave.

Yesterday a sneak-thief entered the residence of Richard Colins, No. 650 Hicks-street, and stole a quantity of clothing and money, amounting in value to $100.

On Saturday night, the residence of Chas. Wells, No. 51 Stanhope-street, was entered by a sneak thief while the family were at supper in the basement. The thief proceeded upstairs, stole a pocket-book containing $60, and made his escape.

Yesterday morning John Conway, of No. 193 Hudson-avenue, went into O'Neil's liquor-shop, No. 4 Water-street, and there met a couple of strange young men, who persuaded him to take a walk around in Dock-street, where they robbed him of $20 and fled.

The remains of Franklin F. Clarke, late Past Master of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery yesterday, by his brethren of the order, in full regalia. The services took place at the Bridge-street Baptist Church.

At the corner of Fulton and Utica-avenues, Saturday night, Peter Nolan threw a stone which struck James Haveran on the forehead, knocking him senseless and inflicting a very serious wound. The parties had a dispute. Nolan was arrested, and Haveran was taken home.

LONG ISLAND.

The school-teachers of the eastern part of Suffolk County will meet in Greenport on Saturday next for the formation of a teachers' association.

The contributions to the Long Island Bible Society for the past year amounted to $2,364, of which Kings County, outside of Brooklyn, furnished $393 92; Queens County, $1,270 19; Suffolk County, $700 55.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors established the following rates of taxation per $100 on Friday: Long Island City, $4 20; Newtown, $5 81; Jamaica, $2 32; Flushing, $2 32; North Hempstead, $1 87; Hempstead, $2; Oyster Bay, $1 86.

Leander Wood, of Farmingdale, has been appointed mail agent on the Long Island Railroad, in place of D. Higbee Hendrickson, of Jamaica, who was recently appointed but declined the appointment.

The palace ferry-boat Garden City, owned by the East River Ferry Company, was placed on the route between James-slip, New-York, and Hunter's Point, on Saturday. She is built on the same model as the Southampton, and is valued at $100,000.

STATEN ISLAND.

The residents of the towns of Middletown and Southfield have protested against the issue of additional bonds for the work of drainage in any of the districts.

Yesterday, the anniversary services were held at the Kingsley Methodist Church, Stapleton. The pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Cowen, and Rev. Messrs. Coyle and Spellingee officiated.

To-morrow the Village Trustees of New-Brighton will meet for the purpose of taking action in regard to the claims of the officers of the town of Castleton in the year 1867, whose places were vacated on account of malfeasance in office.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ex-Gov. Ward, member of Congress elect from Newark, has been elected a director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of that city.

The loss by fire and water at the fire at the Newark Zinc Works, on Saturday evening, will reach $2,500, instead of $1,000, as stated. The loss is covered by insurance.

Justice Sheppard, of East Newark, acting as Coroner, yesterday impaneled a jury in the case of James H. Emi, who was killed, on Saturday night, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. No blame is attached to any of the railroad employes.

The North Ward National Bank, of Newark, has been fully organized with the following-named Board of Directors: H. M. Rhoades, J. M. Smith, H. R. Baker, Wm. Titus, and Joseph Feder. H. M. Rhoades has been elected President, and George Roe Cashier.

The portrait of Washington, which the last Legislature authorized a committee to procure for the State-house at Trenton, has been brought to Trenton to be put in place. It is a copy of Stuart's portrait, four feet eleven inches high by three feet seven inches wide, and cost the State $250.

Theodore Schmidt, keeper of a lager-beer saloon at No. 28 Willow-street, Hoboken, was arrested, yesterday, for assault on Michael Kane. The parties quarreled, Saturday, about the change of a dollar, when Schmidt dealt Kane a blow with his fist. Kane's forehead struck against the edge of the counter, causing concussion of the brain.

DIED AS THE FOOL DIETH.

A Temperance Lecture—Killed by a Quart of Rum.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 15.—On Friday evening last four young men were drinking in a saloon at Wilbur, when one of them, named John Hurley, was challenged to drink a quart of rum. Hurley bought the rum and drank it. In a short time he was taken home by his companions, and in a few minutes he died. Coroner Stephan impaneled a jury yesterday, and an inquest was held, resulting in a verdict that Hurley came to his death by apoplexy of the heart, produced by an overdose of rum. The deceased was about twenty-one years of age, and was unmarried. The affair created considerable excitement, and the priest, in the funeral sermon today, severely censured the saloon-keeper where the affair took place for selling the rum to the deceased.

Personal.

State Senator W. T. Horrobin, of Bennington, Vt., is at the Westminster Hotel.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock; Gen. T. W. Sherman, and Capt. John S. Wharton, of the United States Army; C. D. Russell, of St. Paul, and E. B. Ward, of Detroit, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. N. Washburne, of Worcester, Mass.; Gen. F. D. Sewell, and the Japanese Minister, Arinori Mori, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

B. St. John Ackers, of London, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, and Col. J. M. Van Buskirk, of Lansingburg, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. C. M. Dickinson, of Binghamton, N. Y., and Judge W. J. Lowry, of Ohio, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Prof. Tyndall, of London, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Alfred H. Terry, of the United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Rev. Dr. Sargarb, of San Francisco, and Dr. J. A. Mullen, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

A man is reported to be traveling in this country under the name of Prince W. Lunalilo, of the Hawaiian Islands. We learn that the real Prince is now in Honolulu. He has not been here, and has no present intention of visiting the United States or Europe.

Sunday Talks With the Street Boys.

For some time past a number of prominent citizens, who take an interest in our charitable institutions, have been in the habit of meeting the homeless boys at their lodging-houses on Sunday evenings, and instructing them in religious truth. These boys never attend a regular place of worship, indeed it is doubtful if they would be admitted to many of our churches, but they take great pleasure in being present at their own meetings. At the Rivington-street Lodging-house, last night, the reception-room was crowded with newsboys, boot-blacks, peddlers, and all sorts of ragged fellows, who paid great attention to the speakers and sung beautifully. The exercises were conducted by John Crosby Broom, Esq., who gave a very interesting exposition of the parable of the "Prodigal Son." Mr. Howard Potter, who is a great favorite with the boys, will meet and talk with them next Sunday.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BASE for Artificial Teeth, in conjunction with Dr. M. Levett's air cells, is remarkable for being very thin, pure, tasteless, feather-light, transparent, extremely durable, and feeling like the skin of the mouth. Call and examine. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 20 East 15th-st., near Tiffany's.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—KNOX'S stock of fancy Furs and Winter style of Gentlemen's Hats offer a rare opportunity for the selection of suitable holiday presents. Visit either of his stores; No. 212 Broadway or under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Chapped hands and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Rising Star, from Aspinwall.—From San Francisco—M. W. Harrington and servants, L. D. Cross, M. Rheinstein, Rev. T. B. Sargent, I. Lawton, Alex. Martin, W. J. Mears, E. A. Falvay and 2 children, J. S. Campion, James Bayne, H. Robb, R. Blume, J. A. Connolly, Dr. Mullen, U. S. A.; Way Passengers—M. Fernandes, C. B. Ford, H. Smith, Capt. L. W. Norton, P. S. N. Co., G. Tennett, Mr. Morrill, Jas. Evallete, Edward Uhl, Wm. Snelling, Mrs. E. Gourie, H. Simpkins.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—A. Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. MacDonald, R. S. Spurge, F. Moran, L. C. Mytinger, E. Coles, F. Hill, Col. C. A. Winn, W. Hillman, J. Hooker, Mrs. Burton, J. C. Mott, J. Lalor, W. Chabel, W. M. Scott, Miss C. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gager, Mr. and Mrs. D. Whelan, Miss Thompson, Miss De la Plane, A. Gilden, Miss Fish, J. Massey, R. Kershaw, A. Richardson, E. Sonenbredt, W. Sutherland, F. B. Tracey, Mrs. A. Brown, family and 2 servants, Miss Buchanan, Rev. J. L. Lough, D. Henderson, J. C. Smith, J. Carswell, L. Balfour, Miss E. Hewitt, E. Shankevin, Mr. and Mrs. Attenborough, Rev. F. Chione, Rev. B. Samartuna.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:18 | Sun sets......4:34 | Moon rises...4:05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:29 | Gov. Island..9:18 | Hell Gate...10:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Dec. 15.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Dec. 3 and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 52 cabin and 265 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Rising Star, Seabury, Aspinwall Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Argo, Bulkley, Savannah Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship United States, Burdick, New-Orleans Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Fred'k Baker.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Starks, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Royal Saxon, (of Liverpool,) Anderson, Calcutta Aug. 21, and Sands Head 23d, with mdse. to Ralli Bros.—vessel to J. H. Sparks. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 20, St. Helena Nov. 5, and crossed the equator 18th, in lon. 37 50; Aug. 25, off Sands Head, had a heavy gale from S. W. to S. S. W., lasting 24 hours, during which lost foretopsail; from the Cape to lat. 37 50, lon. 70 48, had fine weather, and thence had heavy gale from W. and N. W. round to N., lasting 6 ds., during which lost foresail and lower maintopsail, shipped heavy seas, stove cabin sky-lights, and filled the cabin with water.

Ship Lord of the Isles, (of Liverpool,) Craigie, Calcutta Sept. 5, and Sands Head 7th, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co. Crossed the equator, in Indian Ocean, Sept. 18, in lon. 90 E.; passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 20; St. Helena Nov. 2, and crossed the equator, in Atlantic, 12th, in lon. 24; has had heavy N. E. and N. Y. gales on the coast.

Ship John Bertram, (Norw.,) Rod, Hamburg 56 ds., with mdse. and 431 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 7 ds. from thence, with N. E. and N. W. gales; has had 6 deaths and 3 births on the passage.

Bark Nonpareil, (of Boston,) Flinn, Buenos Ayres Oct. 8, and Montevideo 14th, with mdse. to order—vessel to Isaac Taylor. Crossed the equator Nov. 11, in lon. 40; had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 14 ds. from thence, with N. and N. W. gales; has been within 150 miles of Sandy Hook for 8 ds.

Bark Insulan, (Nowr,) Mocahelfust, Havana 14 ds. in ballast to master. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras; is bound to Setubal, Portugal; put into this port for provisions.

Bark Ilva, (of Tortola,) Litson, Maracaibo Nov. 17, with coffee, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Has had light, variable winds and calms for 20 ds. to lat. 33, since which have had heavy N. E. and N. W. gales, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Maria, Rickmers, (N. G.,) Stolt, Hong-Kong Aug. 20, with mdse. to Simon de Visser—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 14, and crossed the equator Nov. 8, in lon. 30 50; had strong N. W. gales off the Cape for 4 ds.; from thence to Bermuda, fine weather, and been 10 ds. from thence, with strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig Julia F. Carney, (of Boston,) Turner, St. Thomas Nov. 15 and East Harbor, T. I., 26th, with salt to F. Nickerson—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Left no vessels; has had fine weather to Hatteras, and been 8 ds. from thence, with strong N. E. and N. W. gales; Dec. 9, lat. 39 15, lon. 73 56, H. R. Turner, second mate, a native of Bucksport, Me., aged twenty-two years, fell from the foretopsail yard overboard and was drowned.

Brig Slyboots, (of Dartmouth,) Simpkins, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to Chas. Luling & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Nov. 10, in lon. 35; Dec. 8, lat. 35, lon. 72, spoke schr. Eva May, from Baltimore, for St. Thomas.

Brig Endymion, (of Salcombe,) May, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to Andrew Stewart—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Nov. 10, in lon. 35; had fine weather to Hatteras, and been 8 ds. from thence, with N. and N. W. gales.

Brig Virginia, Johnstone, St. Pierre, Mart., 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to Reynal & Son. Has had fine weather to lat. 27, and from thence 14 ds., with N. E. and N. W. gales; Dec. 5, lat. 30 23, lon. 73 23, passed a vessel's long-boat, painted flesh-color, and with a deep keel.

Brig Havana, Bemis, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Has had strong head winds the entire passage, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Olivia A. O'Mullen, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Nelson, Port-au-Paix 18 ds., with logwood to Wilson & Asmus—vessel to D. R. De Wolfe & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales.

Schr. Nellie Carr, Lansdell, Bangor, 23 ds., with lumber, for Washington, D. C. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage; put into this port for provisions.

Schr. Fannie Pike, Johnson, Baltimore, for Winterport.

Schr. Catharine Wixon, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.

BELOW—Ship Golden Fleece, (of Boston,) Bray, Iloilo Aug. 25, with mdse. to Frederick Baker. Was boarded Dec. 14, in lat. 40 20, lon. 72 25, by pilot-boat W. H. Aspinwall, No. 21.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass, Dec. 15.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; ship Sonora, from Manila; schrs. Mary Baker, from Jacmel; Mary A. Drury, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 15.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; brig Gambia, from Rockport; schr. M. E. Trefethan, from Mayaguez.

Sld. brig Ella Maria, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 15.—Arr. schrs. Jas. Ward, from New-York; Ann E. Valentine, from Georgetown; W. R. Drury, and Maggie Mulvey, from Boston.

Sld., steam-ship Huntsville, for New-York; bark Felize, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 14.—Arr. brig Isola, Wilmington, for Boston; schrs. Mary Baker, (of Kingston, Mass.,) from Jacmel 23 ds., for do.; J. W. Hall, James S. Hewitt and Rachel Vanaman, from Philadelphia, for do.; Nellie H. Benedict, Port Johnson, for do.; A. K. Woodward, Hoboken, for do.; F. Nickelson, South Amboy, for do.; Arctic, New-York, for do.; Onward, New-York for Nantucket; Wm. Wiler, Boston, for Philadelphia; Chilion, Elizabethport, for Saco; Warren Sawyer, Philadelphia, for Salem, (split sails and will remain here for new ones.)

An unknown loaded fore-and-aft schr. is ashore on the Lhommedieu Shoal, Vineyard Sound.

Sld. schrs. Onward, Mary Baker, Jos. Wm. Fish, Charlie & Willie, Anna Myrick, Mary J. Ward, Chas. A. Bovey, (?) Fannie L. Nye, Corvo, J. B. Austin, Joseph Maxfield, Rising Sun, Lucy K. Cogswell, Eveline, and Ella H. Barnes.

10 A. M.—Wind W., fresh; cloudy.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 25, by ship Lord of the Isles, in lat. 13 S., lon. 81 E., bark Passover, (Br.,) from Colombo for New-York; Oct. 22, lat. 32 S., lon. 14 E., bark Teviot, (Br.,) from Mauritius, for Cork, 22 ds. out; Oct. 27, lat. 25 S., lon. 9 E., ship Royal Family, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Liverpool, 66 ds. out; Nov. 17, lat. 7 N., lon. 29 W., ship Pegasus, (Br.,) from Philippine Islands, for Boston.

Dec. 2, by bark Maria Rickmers, in lat. 29 30, lon. 71 45, spoke schr. Frank Treat, from Mayaguez, for New-York.

Dec. 6, by bark Ilva, in lat. 30 39, lon. 74 46, spoke schr. Lucy Holmes, from Jacmel, for Boston, 15 ds. out.

Dec. 7, by brig Havana, in lat. 30 55, lon. 79 05, signalized ship James Wright, bound E.

Foreign Ports.

MARACAIBO, Nov. 17.—In port, brig Carlo Maria, (Dutch,) for New-York in 3 ds.; schr. Impulse, (Br.,) for do. next day.

Arr. Nov. 16, schr. Laura Pride, (Br.,) from New-York; 18th, brig Wm. A. Heney, (Br.,) from Trinidad, to load, from New-York; bark Allemannia, (N. G.,) from Hamburg.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Nov. 27.—In port, brig Sophia Stewart, for New-York, 4 ds.; schr. Samuel Freeman, for do. do.

ST. PIERRE, Mart., Nov. 24.—Arr. Oct. 30 schr. Isaac Goodwin, Smith, New-York; Nov. 2, Franklin Treat, Martin, do.; Hiawatha, Dixon, do.; 9th, brig Virginia, Johnstone, do.; 13th, Georgia, Millen, Barbadoes; 14th, schr. Charles E. Gibson, Thatcher, Boston—sailed 17th for Port de France, and sailed again 19th for Guadaloupe, and from thence for Turk's Island to load salt for New-Orleans; 17th, schr. Ann and Susan, Podger, Wilmington, N. C., for Turk's Island; 21st, bark Atlantic, Dickerson, Barbadoes, to load for New-York.

Sld. Nov. 2, schr. Isaac Goodwin, Smith, Carthagena, to load for New-York; 8th, schr. Hiawatha, Dixon, St. Martins, to load for do.; Franklin Treat, Martin, Mayaguez, do.; 15th, bark Mont Blanc, Ouvrier, Baltimore; 23d, brig Georgia, Millen, St. Thomas, seeking.

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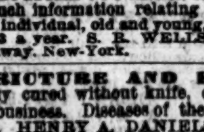

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